National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 37. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864. WHOLE NO. 1,233.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY,

AT $2 50 PER ANNUM,

BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

At its Office, No. 48 Beekman Street, New York

AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

106 *North-Tenth Street, Philadelphia.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Selections.

SLAVERY MUST DIE BY THE LAWS OF WAR.

SPEECH OF HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

[In the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 6th, the House being in Committee of the Whole, and the President's Message being under consideration, the Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD of Illinois delivered a very able and eloquent speech in vindication of the Emancipation policy of the Administration. We would gladly print it in full, but must restrict ourselves to extracts.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: In June, 1858, a comparatively unknown man uttered in the State-House at Springfield, Ill., a sentiment which is already historical. Its philosophy, its profound sagacity, its prophetic prescience, its unparalleled boldness and honesty, were characteristic of the man, who, then obscure, has become already, to-day, the foremost character in American history. The sentiment was this:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe that this government cannot permanently exist half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I expect it will cease to be divided."

This, the first emphatic enunciation of the philosophical fact of the antagonism between liberty and slavery, the eternal and "irrepressible" conflict between them, electrified the country, and made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States.

The moment the fact is recognized that liberty and slavery are antagonistic, and that there can be no peace between them—that our country, all of it, must pass into the dark night of slavery, or all of it emerge into the clear light of freedom—all loyal, patriotic men become at once anti-slavery men, Abolitionists.

Such I avow myself here, to-day, and I shall deem it a proud distinction if I can merit the name by aiding in bringing about the entire abolition of slavery in my suffering country.

And as, when in the palmy days of the Roman republic, the people came to feel, by an instinctive conviction, that Carthage must be destroyed that Rome might live, so, to-day, the American people feel that slavery must die that liberty and the Union may live. "*Delenda est Carthago*" became then the motto of every loyal, patriotic Roman. "Down with slavery" is becoming the motto of every loyal, patriotic American.

When, in 1858, Abraham Lincoln uttered the philosophic truth that freedom and slavery could not permanently exist together—that our country would become all free or all slave—he did not anticipate any but a moral conflict. The weapons by which he expected freedom to triumph were the weapons of truth and free discussion. Free speech, a free press, reason, the schoolmaster, the sermon, the lecture, the printing-press, the telegraph, the ballot: these were the agencies, the weapons, by which the battle was to be fought. It was with the ballot, and not with bullets, the victory was expected to be won. The victory was won by these peaceful agencies in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President. Slavery, conscious that it could not stand free discussion, that it must be destroyed if free speech and a free press were tolerated, appealed from the ballot-box to the sword, and brought upon the country this terrible war.

SLAVERY MUST DIE BY THE LAWS OF WAR.

Slavery having plunged the nation into this war, it is fit that it should die by the laws of war. Slavery stands before the world to-day guilty of all the calamities of our country. Every dollar expended, every suffering endured, every drop of blood spilled, every wound, and every death, on every battle-field and in every hospital, is the price we pay for the existence and toleration of American slavery.

It is to-day a rebel and a traitor. Let us declare it an outlaw under our Constitution and laws.

There has never been a day since our existence as a nation when slavery was loyal to the Constitution and the Union. Now an open enemy, striking at the heart of the Republic, it has always been a plotting, stealthy, secret traitor, undermining the Constitution, and sapping the foundations of our liberties.

The counts of the indictment against slavery, were I to recapitulate its outrages and its wrongs, from the organization of the government down, would swell to volumes.

The effects of slavery in retarding our national growth and prosperity are apparent at a glance.

The finest portion of our country, with the richest soil, situated in the most genial climate, has been blighted by this curse. Watered by navigable streams, nearer to the sun, with every element of prosperity and wealth showered upon it, yet poor, sparsely settled, with neither thrift, nor comfort, nor commerce, nor manufactures, nor culture, nor art, nor intelligence; all because labor was not free. While sterile, rocky, cold, bleak, barren New England, under the influence of free labor, smiles with abundant harvests, every valley blooms like a garden, every hill shelters a thriving village; with every element of comfort, with a commerce whitening every sea, with skilled and intelligent labor which sends its manufactures to the uttermost parts of the earth. Why is this? Because liberty dwells among the mountains of New England, and slavery blackens and desolates the sunny plains of the South.

In the one you find the happy home, the schoolhouse, the church, the lyceum, the newspaper, the railroad, the telegraph; and everywhere domestic comfort and domestic virtue, refinement, culture, the arts, taste, Christian civilization in its highest forms. In the other you find the great plantation, the slave-pen, squalor, poverty, misery; in place of the schoolhouse, the slave market, where children, boys and girls, are bought and sold; ignorance, brutality; without art, without literature, without inventions or labor-saving machinery; everywhere slavery operating as a moral blight, an intellectual extinguisher, reducing rapidly a once noble people into barbarism. Such are the results of slavery. These results as naturally follow free labor, and the degradation of labor, as that the Summer produces fruit and the Winter destroys it.

All history demonstrates that the feet that are fettered and the hands that are manacled cannot contend with those that are free. The hand that is enslaved produces no work of merit. The brain that conceives and the hand that executes all great things must be free.

God has established the great law of compensation, that true national greatness can never grow up from wrong and wickedness, and we behold to-day in our country its most striking illustration.

All history teaches that ignorance, vice, pauperism, and barbarism are the natural and inevitable results of the degradation of labor. It is quite time to cut loose this millstone from about our necks.

In view of all the curses which it has inflicted upon the country, I impeach American slavery before the American people and their Congress, and demand whether it shall still live.

I charge slavery with treason and with murder; I charge it with the murder of every Union soldier who has been sacrificed since the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter; I charge it with the assassination of Ellsworth and Lyon and Baker and McCook, and the whole army of martyrs who have been perfidiously assassinated by slaveholders since they began the rebellion; I charge it with a conspiracy to undermine and subvert the liberties and Constitution of my country, to erect a despotism upon its ruins; I charge slavery with the death of all those who have fallen in this war. It has dug the half million of graves for patriots and rebels made by this war; and those who sleep there would, but for this cursed institution, to-day be living in peace and fraternity.

In the name, then, of these dead, in the name of the widows and orphans thus created, in the name of our country which it has desolated, in the name of the Constitution which it has sought to overthrow, I demand the abolition of American slavery.

HOW SHALL SLAVERY BE EXTERMINATED?

First, I reply, in the Border States, by the action of the States themselves. This action will be speedy and decisive.

Second. In all the territory in rebellion, slavery has been already substantially abolished by the proclamation of emancipation. Confirm by Congress this proclamation by prohibiting its reëstablishment, and abolish it in that part of the rebel States not included in the proclamation.

Third. Slavery being thus everywhere abolished, amend the Constitution, prohibiting its reëstablishment or existence in every part of the United States.

WHAT POWER HAS CONGRESS OVER SLAVERY IN TIME OF WAR?

I claim that the government has the power in time of war, as a war measure, to abolish slavery wherever and whenever it may be necessary to secure the success of the war.

There is to-day no government in that portion of the United States in rebellion, except the National government. Until it is restored to the Union, the power to govern it must exist somewhere. Where is it? I say, in the President and in Congress.

That is a part of our country. The United States—the nation—has guaranteed to it a republican form of government. None exists there to-day. Jefferson Davis has established a despotism there. That despotism must be crushed, and a republican government established. Everything needful to that end the President and Congress may rightfully do. The power to establish all needful rules and regulations, and make all laws necessary to the restoration of a government republican in form, must exist in the National government.

I do not choose to theorize about State suicide, nor whether the rebel States are in the condition, in every respect, of Territories. I call attention to the fact that there is no government in this rebel territory, except the despotism of Jefferson Davis. There is no State government there. There is no republican government there. The loyal citizens of that part of the Union call upon us to fulfil the constitutional guaranty of giving them a republican form of government.

Whatever it is necessary to do, to execute in their favor this constitutional guaranty, Congress and the President may rightfully do. The right to crush armed resistance to the Constitution and laws, and for Congress to make and the President to execute such laws as will result in the establishment of a republican government, is then clear. But this right to coerce into subjection, and govern until obedience and loyalty shall resume their sway, all territory and States in rebellion, is not left to interference, nor is it dependent only on those parts of the Constitution to which attention has already been called. The Constitution also provides that "Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and the general welfare."

Congress also has power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Now, the President is an officer of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of its armies, and it is his duty to suppress rebellion, repel invasion, and maintain the Constitution everywhere in the Union, and carry out the guaranty to each State of a republican form of government; and this he is to do, when necessary, by force, by war, subject to the laws of war; and Congress has full power to make all laws necessary and proper to carry out, and into full execution, these war powers of the government, including the well-established

BELLIGERENT RIGHT OF EMANCIPATING SLAVES.

If slavery is the corner-stone of the rebellion, can not that corner-stone be constitutionally knocked out? If slavery is the cause of the war, giving strength to our enemies; if it feeds and clothes their armies, and keeps them in the field, and enables them to keep up their power; and if the President, or Congress, or both acting together, by freeing them, can deprive the rebels of this power, and bring their freed slaves to our side, and thus provide for the common defence, and thus restore the Union and a republican government to the loyal men of the rebel States, is not the right to do this clear and indisputable? If we have not this right, then is the government without the means of self-preservation.

The power, then, being clear, in the name of liberty and of justice and humanity, let it be exercised. Proclaim "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Let us build upon this rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against us.

THE CONDITION AND TEMPER OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1864.

If the news received from Richmond all tends to show a continuous and rapid decrease in the resources of the rebels, it also shows them apparently as obstinate as ever in their hostility to the government. This feeling is particularly apparent among officials, newspaper editors and politicians, who are trying to surpass each other in fierceness of language and in the use of invectives against the North. The rebel Congress, the rebel authorities, the press and the stump orators talk alike. All agree that the utmost efforts and sacrifices are necessary in order to save the Confederacy from its imminent peril.

This, writes my informant, is the summary of all the speeches made, and of all the articles written by the exponents of public opinion in the South. On the subject of resistance to the government there is not a single dissenting voice, or, more properly speaking, a single voice which dares to dissent. But, says he, these loud and savage demonstrations of patriotism are rather symptoms of a prompt and certain dissolution than indications of a healthy state of society. As a constituted body the Confederacy is sinking very fast. The violent remedy which she is compelled to resort to is a sure indication of her prompt decay. The leaders of the rebellion are speaking loud and arrogantly; but the people behind them whisper to each other's ears words which the former would not like to hear. The masses are weary of the war, weary of their protracted sufferings, weary of their commanders; and, although they do not dare express openly their wishes, they would undoubtedly be satisfied if they could change their present condition for a better one.

Efforts have been made by certain leaders at Richmond to induce the wealthy to bring their silver plate and jewels to the treasury, and in order to render this measure more efficient, Congress has been urged to convert that proposition into law. To give it more weight it was asserted in public prints that the amount likely to accrue from this new species of contribution would exceed the sum of $100,000,000! This scheme, however seducing, does not seem to have been successful. The Treasury, to which it has been submitted, has shown yet no desire to act in the matter. It is even rumored that it has declined to assent to it, giving for reason that this was an extreme measure, applicable only in time of extreme want; and as the Treasury had in contemplation more effective resources, it did not think proper to adopt such a system.

YANKEE SCHOOLS IN NEW ORLEANS.—I am happy to report very favorably of the education of colored children here. The work of opening and superintending the schools was entrusted, by the Commission of Enrollment, to Lieut. W. B. Stickney, late of the 8th Regiment Vermont Volunteers. Most faithfully and thoroughly is he doing his work. Himself a practical teacher, he has introduced the New-England system of education, graded schools, and normal instruction of the teachers. There are seven schools, and twenty-two departments. The same eagerness to learn is manifested here, that is universally found to exist, by colored children. The attendance has been very prompt and regular, and the improvement most encouraging. The teachers are examined and hired by Lieut. Stickney. They are earnest workers, and it has been permitted them to see the schools from small beginnings increase, in most cases, to their full capacity. There are, according to the last weekly report, twelve hundred and four scholars.

The teachers have been liberally paid by the military government which has thus far borne all the expenses of the movement. This, however, is experimental, and the means must come from other sources.

In response to transportation passes furnished by Gen. Banks for six teachers from the Educational Commission for Freedmen, I hope that number will soon be added to the corps already engaged in the work. If so, a part of the city in which schools have not yet been established will probably be occupied. It is the Second District. It extends from Canal to its parallel-street, Esplanade. T. D. H.
—*Cor. Christian Inquirer.*

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

[In the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 7, the Consular and Diplomatic bill being under consideration, and Mr. Brooks of New York having moved to strike out "Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and San Salvador," and to insert in lieu thereof a provision for one Minister to the States of Central America, Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY of Pa. said:]

It strikes me the motion now made is exceedingly inopportune, if it ever would have been a wise one. He who will read Stephens's Travels in Central America, will find there the story of a very long but interesting peregrination by an American minister in quest of the government of Central America. He could not find it, and returned, to report that he had been utterly unable to find it, though he had travelled over the country once within its jurisdiction.

But there never has been a time, for reasons so ably assigned by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Davis], as well as those given by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Cox], when it was more important to have American influence near to or at the centre of each of the States named in the gentleman's amendment. Settlement has in my judgment been unduly confined to the grain-growing regions of our country and the world. The time has come when commerce, manufactures, and perhaps higher interests than these, require tropical development and civilization. There is no lack of the productions of the temperate region; no lack of skill for their production. Commerce and industry often suffer from over-production of our staples, and are embarrassed for want of a market in which to exchange or dispose of the surplus; they also suffer from want of those tropical productions that enter into our commerce and manufactures, grace our tables, and make life agreeable. But the time has come when, under providential guidance, and led by providential events, we are to have a natural tropical expansion, and large bodies of our people are to go to the very States of Central America from which the gentleman would withdraw our representatives, bearing with them, if we will permit, our language, our laws, our thoughts, our habits, and our institutions.

The last year has given freedom to millions of a race whose ancestors came from a region near the sun. They occupy a portion of our States, in which they have been enslaved, and where they are despised. Make them free as we are to move at our wills; make them enlightened enough to know where interest leads them and where nature invites them to settle, and the black men of the border States and of the Northern States will, as I have intimated, carry thither our language, our laws, and our life, and will in time, I trust, establish our flag and our government in the regions once known as Central America; for, alas! the doctrine of State sovereignty and the fact of secession have extinguished the republic.

He who will look at the map of America, and study the climate and resources of the region indicated by the gentleman who moves to strike out these States, and will also glance at the social and political life of those States, will see the inducements to emigration which that region holds out to those whose presence in our midst is, to say the least, not desirable to a majority of our people. Color is there a mere question of taste. It is in no degree a political or social question. Mr. Stephens, in the book to which I have referred, tells us that his first breakfast in Central America was taken under these circumstances: it was in British Honduras, at Balize. He had been told by a British merchant that he would find him lodgings, and would take him to introduce him to the "lady" under whose roof he was to find them. He found the "lady" to be a "mulatto woman." Having closed a contract with his future landlady, he accepted an invitation to breakfast with another British merchant. He found the merchant at one end of the table, his wife at the other; each had a British officer on the one side, and each a colored gentleman on the other; his seat was between the two colored gentlemen; he took it. But let him speak for himself. This Democratic representative of the United States government, the appointee of President Van Buren, thus describes the incident and moralizes on it:

"On my way back I stopped at the house of a merchant, whom I found at what is called a second breakfast. The gentleman sat at one side of the table and his lady on the other. At the head was a British officer, and opposite him a mulatto; on his left was another officer, and opposite him also a mulatto. By chance a place was made for me between the two colored gentlemen. Some of my countrymen, perhaps, would have hesitated about taking it, but I did not. Both were well dressed, well educated, and polite. They talked of their mahogany works, of England, hunting, horses, ladies, and wines; and before I had been an hour in Balize I learned that the great work of practical amalgamation, the subject of so much angry controversy at home, had been going on quietly for generations; that color was considered mere matter of taste; and that some of the most respectable inhabitants had black wives and mongrel children, whom they educated with as much care, and made money for with as much zeal, as if their skins were perfectly white."

The incident purified our minister of some prejudice. May not the great events now occurring bless us to the same extent? I think that the publication of the journal of the travels of a minister in search of a past government might do something to induce emigration to this region so rich in its resources and so undeveloped. At any rate, at a time when Nature and Providence are inviting a large emigration from our over-labored region to those States, with which commercial intercourse could be developed with so much advantage to both parties, let us not withdraw the presence and power of our government from any one of them. Our fellow-citizens of African descent, freed by the rebellion, will not be long in Americanizing this to them congenial region, in which complexional differences do not affect the social or political position of a man, if we have the sense and humanity to give them a fair chance for culture and enterprise.

NEW LECTURES PROPOSED.

From The Evening Post.

AN Ohio journal informs the world that

"The Democrats of Cincinnati have organized an association, the object of which is to have a series of lectures delivered by eminent Democrats, to, as far as possible, counteract the baneful influence of abolition lecturers who infest every nook and corner of our abolition-cursed country. We are glad to see this movement in the right direction in Cincinnati, and hope that it will be imitated all over the country."

We must remind the Western reactionists that their Society is not the first of its kind. On the 22d of March, 1861, the "American Society for the Promotion of National Unity" was formed in this city, with the purpose announced in the journals "to promote the Union and welfare of our country by addresses, publications, and all suitable means adapted to elucidate and inculcate, in accordance with the word of God, the duties of American citizens, especially in relation to slavery." The Society proposed to hire "a small army of talented lecturers" to follow the anti-slavery speakers about the country, and "pull up and destroy the tares planted by these."

The Evening Post hailed the formation of this Society with pleasure, and encouraged the members to their best efforts. The right has nothing to lose by free discussion, and we went so far as to assure the "National Unity" people, that if they would only procure for Messrs. Beecher, Wendell Phillips, George Wm. Curtis and others the same kind reception and respectful hearing in the Southern States which Davis, Toombs, Yancey, Wise and other slaveholders had received in the North, we should be content to have each of them followed or preceded by at least two or three "intelligent lecturers" in the pay of the New York Society. But our suggestion was not acted upon.

The difficulty with the supporters of slavery is, that they will listen to no opponent. They are ready to talk themselves, but no sooner does the other side begin to argue than they throw rotten eggs and decayed cats. Toombs spoke at Boston, Davis at Portland, Yancey in New York; but if one of their hearers had attempted to reply in Montgomery, everybody knows what would have been his fate. Let us have free discussion by all means; that is the life of free government. But let us have it all over the Union; in Alabama as well as in Ohio, in Georgia as well as in Illinois, in South Carolina as well as in Massachusetts.

An excellent result of the war is, that it has committed the leaders of the opposition to a defence of free speech. They have been so eager to embarrass the government in its dealings with rebels, that they have constantly insisted on the utmost latitude of statement and discussion. But as they vehemently demanded such unincumbered liberty of speech in a time of war and national peril, they can hereafter never refuse it to any citizen in any part of the Union in time of peace.

We make a suggestion to this new Cincinnati association: let them select as the subject of their first series of lectures, "Democracy—True and False." If they can get the proper kind of speaker to treat this interesting and important topic, he may be able to set side by side the true and the false Democrat, in such a manner that any man can make his choice. He can show how one believes, with Jefferson, that all men are created free and equal, while the other holds, with Yancey, that some men have a natural and divine right to buy and sell others; that one regards all rights in danger when those of a single individual are denied, while the other holds that some men have no rights which other men are bound to respect; one holds that in time of peace free discussion of every question is proper and necessary, the other urges that freedom of speech should be limited and abridged at the will of a small portion of the community; one believes that in order to make democratic government successful, *all* the people must be free and intelligent, the other would make half the people slaves and keep seven-eighths of them in ignorance; one Democrat holds that governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed, the other claims that a government is for the use of a small governing class. One of these Democrats has always been true to the Union, because it is to him the hope and promise of the triumph of liberty and popular government on this continent; the other has wavered; has been willing, at one time, to suppress freedom in order to preserve the shadow of Union, and again to abandon the Union rather than defend it against an insurgent band. One has vindicated the laws; the other has desired to abolish the police and repeal the laws, as the best means to quiet a riot.

FRUITS OF ABOLITION AT THE CAPITAL.

MANY of our friends in Tennessee are asking, with much solicitude, what shall we do with the slaves when liberated? Let me give the substance of conversations which I have had with several late slaveholders, who reside in this District, and after an experience of negro freedom of over two years, thus bear testimony in this important case. I inquired of these gentlemen, all of high social position, as follows:

"What has been the general effect of emancipating the slaves in this District?"

"Decidedly beneficial to both masters and slaves."

"Have you suffered any considerable social convulsion in consequence?"

"Not at all; matters have progressed as smoothly as ever."

"Are the negroes insolent and lawless?"

"Not so much so as formerly. They feel that they are now standing on their good behavior alone."

"Have you much trouble in procuring laborers?"

"None at all; the negroes work readily and faithfully for wages. They do their work better than ever, because they know that they must either fulfil their contracts or get no pay."

"Do the people regret the change which emancipation has effected?"

"No; hardly one man in the whole district, except a few politicians, who would vote for the restoration of slavery. Mr. —— and Mr. ——, who were both large slave-owners, and opposed emancipation bitterly, now declare openly that they never want slavery restored."

Certainly this evidence is important, and worth the consideration of Tennesseans. Let us act honestly towards the slave and the consequences will take care of themselves. Let us offer "greenbacks" instead of cowhides to the negro, and he will work with fresh alacrity and hope. He has a soul; let us treat him accordingly. If we use our numerical superiority to rob him of his rights and defraud him of his wages, we shall pull down upon our children's heads the just penalty of our guilt, amid the merciless tempests of a social revolution.—*Washington Correspondent Nashville (Tenn.) Union.*

A SIGN OF THE TIMES TO COME.

THE usually unheard of conflicts in local Legislatures over their chaplaincy has been elevated into importance in Massachusetts by the attempt to make it the instrument of a vital, national principle and duty. A colored minister, Rev. Leonard A. Grimes, a native of Virginia, for seventeen years pastor of a colored Baptist Church in Boston, and who has done the country excellent service in the enlistment of colored soldiers, was set forth as a fit candidate for that office. A petition in his favor was signed by some of his most distinguished fellow-citizens, judges, merchants, bankers, and retired gentlemen, and was heartily indorsed by the brother clergymen of all denominations. Not the least cordial and active of his supporters was the Governor of his State, who has been sensible of his great value to the cause of the Union in his efforts to fill up the regiments already sent out and now being formed. But the times were not ripe for so righteous an act—even in Massachusetts. Six members of the Senate and afterwards eighteen in the House, cast their ballots for him. The rest threw away their votes and their opportunity. It was too much to expect, perhaps, that these gentlemen should so far conquer their prejudices as to elect a man with but the slightest tinge of African blood to pray for them. Had they done it, how pleasing would that sight have been to the Father of us all! They have lost their only chance for legislative immortality. They could have taken a new step forward that would have thrilled the heart of the nation and the world—this would have announced the beginning of the social revolution which is sure to follow the present civil revolution. "The status of the negro is entirely altered by this war," said one of the most eminent and cautious of Mr. Grimes's supporters, "and I wish Massachusetts to take the lead." She has declined to do so, fearing to put herself beside the State Convention of Louisiana, and the Thanksgiving diners of St. James Hall, London. She and the country will yet take that place. When that hour comes, these four and twenty gentlemen will not be forgotten. They accepted and sought to crown a principle—the basal idea of our nationality, and without which it can neither grow nor live. They inaugurated a great revolution. That revolution will not go backward. It will speedily become supreme there and everywhere in the land. In its supremacy its original patrons will be remembered. These four-and-twenty men and their estimable candidate will have remembrance in that fast-speeding hour when color, like language and fatherland, shall be in a proper sense disregarded, and all our people shall share alike in all our duties and all our honors.—*Independent.*

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.—We read in a letter from the Hague: "The last news received from the Dutch colony of Surinam reports a most favorable development of the recently inaugurated policy of emancipation. The freed slaves have concluded contracts with the government and with private planters, and the discontents which arose from the obstinacy of the latter have been suppressed by the compromise which they made with the government in relation to the wages for plantation labor. Last week, too, a very important treaty was concluded between the American and Netherlands governments, by which it is arranged that the colonial authorities of Surinam shall receive such of the emancipated American slaves as may be willing to work on their plantations. To these the American government will afford considerable facilities for emigrating to the Dutch West India possessions, where they will be cordially welcomed—the great difficulty with the planters being that of finding such laborers as are required for developing the vast resources of the fertile colony of Surinam. Two thousand plantation laborers had already been induced to leave Demerara, in consequence of the higher wages offered in the Dutch settlement; while a decided improvement has taken place in the market value of the sugar plantations. It is inferred that a very large number of the freed slaves of the Southern States of America will avail themselves of the facilities offered them to make engagements with the Dutch planters. Such, indeed, is the extent of territory in Surinam awaiting cultivation, that were all the slaves of the Southern States able to avail themselves of the facilities now offered them, they would find abundance of remunerative labor in that luxuriant and progressing settlement."

NO UNION FOUNDED ON SLAVERY.—At the recent dinner of the New England Society, the Hon. James T. Brady, Breckinridge candidate for Governor of New York in 1860, made a speech, in which he said:

"I say to those gentlemen for whom within the feeble limits of my capacity I have made all the sacrifices that belonged to a young life or an old experience, all the politicians who tell you *that there ever can come a time when there can be reconstruction of this Union founded on slavery, are telling you a lie.* We thought we could make any sacrifice to retain that institution, so long as it could continue consistently with the judgment of men; but I say now for myself here and hereafter, that I never mean to fight the battle again (cheers). It is ended. The great God of the universe has terminated it, and the rebellion, terrible as it is, costly in life, in blood, and in treasure, is, in my humble and reverent conception, one of the mysterious ways in which the justice of God is being worked out against the prejudices and falsehoods of men."

THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH.

The Catholic Telegraph, published at Cincinnati, recognized as the organ of Archbishop Purcell, makes the following remarks in a recent article as to the necessity of completely emancipating the government and Union from the influence of slavery. That such sentiments should be avowed by the ablest and most influential organ of the Catholic Church in this country is not the least significant of the many signs of the times:

"People say that the war is drawing to a close; that a cessation of hostilities is to be asked for, etc. We hope it may be so; but we hope, too, that those who will have the interests of the North in their keeping *will insist on the total abolition of slavery.* If this be not done, what will we have gained by the war? Allow slavery to raise its head again, and our efforts will have been in vain; *destroy it, root and branch, without mercy, without hesitation; destroy it with every demonstration of horror for its memory, and we will have gained much by the war.* The unity of the nation will be preserved, peace will be on as sure a basis as aught in this world can be, and other nations will not mock us when they point at our battle-fields, and say the men of the North died in vain. We must have some compensation for the blood and treasure which we have been forced to spend; this we will find in the abolition of slavery."

It is the peculiar glory and distinction of the Catholic Church, that from the earliest periods of her history she has been inflexibly opposed to the enslavement of men. We might fill columns with extracts from the writings of the Fathers, and even from the bulls of the Popes, condemnatory of the practice as inhuman, injurious and sinful; and we are glad to see that the Western Catholics are determined to adhere to these uniform and solemn teachings of the spiritual mother.—*Eve. Post.*

THE LANGUAGE OF SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN

EVERYBODY knows that the planters and slave-owners have certain peculiarities—certain admirable qualities—such as small feet and hands, a gracious manner, gentlemanly speech, etc., etc., which distinguish them from the vulgar, though honest, Yankees. A Southern gentleman may violate all the laws of the land, but, say his defenders here and in England, he would not do anything ungentlemanly.

The following extracts from recent proceedings of the rebel Congress are conclusive proof that these rebel planters are different from the Yankees. Mr. Foote presented a preamble and resolution, of which the following is a sample sentence:

"Whereas, A copy of the truly characteristic proclamation of amnesty, recently issued by the imbecile and unprincipled usurper who now sits enthroned upon the ruins of constitutional liberty in Washington city, has been received and read by the members of the House."

Mr. William Porcher Miles, of South Carolina, one of the most chivalrous and gentlemanly persons in that State,

—"regretted that the gentleman from Tennessee had introduced such a resolution. The true and only treatment which that miserable and contemptible despot (Lincoln) should receive at the hands of this House was silent and unmitigated contempt. This resolution would appear to dignify a paper emanating from that wretched and detestable abortion whose contemptible emptiness and folly would only receive the ridicule of the civilized world."

If we did not know this to be the languge of two model Southern gentlemen delivered in a solemn Congress, we should think it to be the language of two Northern blackguards used in a low drinking-house. —*Eve. Post.*

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

From The Evening Post.

MARYLAND, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana—five slave States—are now engaged in a remarkable race for liberty. In three of the five the slaves are already free, but the loyal people have so fully awakened to the curse of the system, which has oppressed the white workingman even more than the black slave, that they are determined to repeal in Convention all laws and ordinances authorizing slavery. In Missouri and Maryland the people are no less zealous for liberty; and there is reason to believe that before the next anniversary of our national independence the "Free-State" movement will have been carried to a successful end in not less than five Southern States.

The Maryland Legislature, now in session, appears to be favorable to emancipation. On Tuesday last a resolution in the lower House, by Mr. Webb, of Allegany—declaring that "the true interests of Maryland demand that the policy of emancipation should be immediately begun within her borders, and that the Legislature intends to submit to the people, at as early a day as practicable, a call for a Constitutional Convention, so as to give them an opportunity to carry such a policy into effect"—was passed by a vote of fifty-one to fifteen. There is no doubt that the public sentiment of the State is in favor of immediate emancipation. But in Maryland, as in other slave States, the slaveholders long ago had the prudence to pass such laws as make emancipation impossible except by the action of a Constitutional Convention; and accordingly the method by which the desired result must be reached is to let the Legislature call a Convention, which must act upon the question by repealing the clause in the Constitution which disables the Legislature from passing an emancipation law, whereupon the Legislature will be able to act.

It will occur to the reader that, under these arrangements in the slave States, it was a much easier and speedier work to drag the State "out of the Union"—into rebellion that is to say—than to touch the institution of slavery. To secure freedom and prosperity to Maryland will require the separate and successive action of three legislative bodies; to drag Virginia into rebellion the rebels took no such trouble, and observed no such formulas, though they pretended to act with most faithful regard to the State Constitution.

There has been a great change of sentiment within a few months in Maryland on the subject of emancipation. At the last election the contest was between two Union parties—one favoring emancipation, the other not opposing it, but refusing to make it an issue. The result was that the Emancipationists carried the State by twenty thousand majority. The people see that the slave-laws on the statute-book keep away from their boundaries free and skilled working men; they see that slavery is a bar to their prosperity. The slaveholders themselves begin to feel the burden of the bonds with which they have bound their fellowmen. The Baltimore *American* says:

"The slaveholders require relief, such as an act of emancipation promptly passed would give them, in releasing them from the obligation of supporting the worthless contrabands left on their hands by the exodus or 'demoralization' of the able-bodied. Once made free by the act of the State, and those who have fled or who were inclined to leave would return to, or stick by their own—would do something in the way of labor to support them."

The same journal, one of the most influential in the State, urges immediate action:

"We hear (it says) that the friends of immediate emancipation in the Legislature propose to call the Convention forthwith, so that it may come together and act before the Legislature adjourns. Could this be done—and there seems no good reason in times so needful for prompt action why it should not be—the advantages of the step would be apparent at once in the fact that, each acting in its own sphere, the Legislature would still be in session to do what would be needful to confirm the action of the Convention—to modify or alter absolute laws, and generally to fit the State without needless and damaging delay for the great and radical changes that must be recognized and provided for, in every way needful, to make matters move on smoothly in the new pathway which lies before the Commonwealth."

We hope the friends of freedom in Maryland will act at once. They should not lose a day; the times are auspicious, and the State loses by every delay.

THE WARNING AND ITS FULFILMENT.—I remember very well, in December, 1860, saying to leading members of the South Carolina delegation, that while South Carolina and her sister Southern States remained within the Union, sought for the Constitutional remedies against any invasion of their rights, that no tread of a hostile soldier would be heard in the streets of New York, but that if what was said of their purposes was true; if they meditated a disruption of the Union; if their purpose was to make war upon the government which Washington founded, that among the foremost of those who would take the lead in suppressing such a rebellion would be the very men whom they counted on as those whom they had expected to excuse their treason. In the fulfilment of that assurance I had the honor to lead from this city, raised by my own unaided efforts, with the exception of the kind countenance of a few personal friends, but without the aid of any government, city or State, 5,000 brave men—the Excelsior Brigade (applause). I do not refer to this incident in any spirit of boasting, but simply through the channel of this occasion, if any report of it shall go South, to remind my old Southern friends that I have been as good as my word (applause). Nor am I altogether insensible to the new light shed upon old ideas by current events. I am free to say to-night, in this presence, that while a few years ago it was the problem of our future, what should be the destiny of the slave, and what should be the process of his emancipation; while some supposed it would come through English abolition societies, and others that the immediate cause would be the irrepressible agitation which New England demanded, few men dreamed, and none would have dared to say, that the real and actual and irresistible agents in emancipation would be the South itself, by raising the hand of treason against the Constitution (applause). The destiny, the fraternity, the destruction which they, the traitors, have called down upon their institutions, I accept and ratify (applause). And believing, as I do, that it has been the prime cause of this rebellion, now and henceforth and forever I hate it and will strike it whenever I can deem it available (applause).—*Speech of Gen. Sickles at the New England Dinner.*

THE INIQUITY CONSUMMATED.

From The St. Louis Democrat.

AT last we are officially informed that the votes cast at the last election for Supreme Judges in Missouri—or rather such of them as our Conservative officials throughout the State were willing to have counted—have been counted and the certificates awarded to the Conservative or coalition candidates. We are surprised—and this is our only surprise in the matter—that the majority recorded for them is only six hundred and eighty-one votes. When the friends and backers of those candidates made up their minds to elect them without reference to the vote actually cast, and had the whole thing in their own hands, so that they might have elected them by six thousand as well as six hundred, we must confess that we are slightly amazed to find that they figured up less than seven hundred of a majority.

The Secretary of State informs us that Barton Bates, W.V.N. Bay and John D. S. Dryden are elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri. No, fellow-citizens of Missouri, Messrs. Bates, Bay and Dryden were not *elected*. The men who were elected—the men whom *you* elected by your votes, are Henry A. Clover, Arnold Krekel, and David Wagner. They are to-day your rightful Judges. Messrs. Bates, Bay and Dryden are *bogus* Judges. The manner in which the latter have been imposed upon you we have already from time to time partially explained, and we shall soon take occasion more fully to demonstrate it.

A fraud—an infamy, unsurpassed in the annals of politics and politicians, has been perpetrated. The parties wronged are not merely Messrs. Clover, Krekel and Wagner, the individuals deprived of the offices, but embrace you, loyal men of Missouri, who have been robbed of a privilege and a right worth more than office—the American citizen's right of self-government. And Missouri's soldiers—those brave men who have staked their lives upon the Nation's salvation from treason—they too have been grossly wronged. *Their votes have been rejected, while the votes of rebels have been counted.* Around Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, those ever-enduring monuments of the grandest display of American valor and patriotism the world has yet witnessed, lie scattered the graves of not a few of Missouri's noblest and truest sons. The last bequest given by these men to their beloved State before yielding up their lives in her behalf and that of the old flag of the Union, consisted of the votes they cast for the Radical candidates for Supreme Judges. *That class of votes has been discarded by our Conservative officials, while the votes of men from the rebel camps of Sterling Price and Marmaduke, and Braxton Bragg, and from the bushes of our own State, where they were engaged in murdering Union men, were welcomed and counted.*

We do not intend to insult the people of Missouri by asking if there is either justification or apology for these things. The pretexts upon which they have been done consist of the shallowest devices. The means resorted to for their accomplishment have been secret circulars and the clandestine use of the basest and most cowardly agencies. The parties who are responsible for the outrage practiced upon the sovereignty of Missouri's people, in their exposure stand self-confessed in villainy. What makes their crime still more repulsive is the fact that they are the men who are at the head of the government of the State—men whose sworn duty it is to subserve—not to thwart the will of the people. Some of their instruments, Clerks of the County Courts throughout the State, whom they have used in this great iniquity, have published defenses in our columns, in which they have charged the whole responsibility home upon the Attorney-General and other high officials of the State. *How much longer, voters of Missouri, are we to be afflicted with the rule of such men?*

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

OF THE RADICAL EMANCIPATION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MISSOURI.

To the Radicals of Missouri:

At the conclusion of the first State canvass made by the Radical Emancipationists of Missouri, the subscribers, to whose hands, as a State Central Committee, the conduct of the canvass was in a measure entrusted by a general Convention of the party, feel called upon to offer their congratulations upon the result. We have abundant reason for congratulation. The issue, viewed in the light of ordinary political occurrences, is clearly more favorable than we had reason to anticipate

organization is most securely effected. The State government was in its interest. The Commander of the Department was upon its side, and more remarkable than any other fact, the President of the United States, notwithstanding the inconsistency of his action, gave it both countenance and material support. Yet we have prevailed. The principles and policy which we have espoused have been indorsed by the people of Missouri.

To those brave men who are now engaged in fighting the war of the government against treason, or who, since the election, have given it their lives in battle—the Union soldiers of Missouri—are the result and the credit largely due. Without their assistance our party would have been beaten. With it we have gained the victory. They voted the Radical ticket with a unanimity most gratifying. We would do injustice if we failed to express to them, in the name of the party we represent, the deepest sense of obligation. Long will it be before the Radicals of Missouri forget either the occasion or the value of their aid. Some of them have laid down their lives upon the bloody fields of Chattanooga, but their memories live in grateful hearts. Even though, through the flagrant dishonesty of political opponents, the votes of Missouri's soldiers are, for the present, rendered unavailing, we consider their indorsement as worth more than the offices of State. We almost feel like consenting that our opponents should enjoy the offices in dispute, when they take them subject to the shame involved in the wrong they have inflicted upon our soldiers for the purpose of securing them.

The attempt has been successfully made through secret and anonymous circulars, containing propositions of law and instructions to County Canvassers so unsound and atrocious, that their authors have very naturally felt disinclined to avow their paternity, but which are known to have emanated from the highest councils of the opposition party, to exclude the larger portion of the soldier vote from the count, and so impose upon the State Judges of the Supreme Bench in the interest of that party, whom the people have not elected. It is unnecessary to undertake to point out the enormity of such a proceeding. Honest and right-minded men can hold but one opinion of it. The loss of office and patronage, to which we are of right entitled, through such means, cannot injure our party, nor can the acquisition of them benefit our opponents. Contending for principle, our battle is more with a view to the future than to the present, and for objects higher than the mere emoluments of official station. The success of our first endeavor, as an organized party, gives the most cheering assurance of success hereafter, and may well inspire every Radical heart with hope and courage.

J. H. Lightner, First District,
John F. Hume, Second District,
Francis Kellerman, Third District,
S. H. Julian, Fourth District,
Wm. A. Curry, Fifth District,
C. A. Winslow, Sixth District,
P. A. Thompson, Seventh District,
J. V. Prott, Eighth District,
Theodore Bruce, Ninth District.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

We trust that none of our readers will fail to read the announcement, in another part of this paper, of the Thirtieth Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary. We presume that nearly all of the friends of the slave, in and out of the American Anti-Slavery Society, who have been in the habit of paying an annual tribute to his cause in this particular shape, belong to the public of The Standard, or are within easy reach of it. We hope they will all remember and remind others that this occasion, which replaced the Boston Bazaar several years since, is to be held in the Music Hall of that city on next Wednesday evening. Those in Boston and its neighborhood will not fail, we are sure, to be of that agreeable *réunion*, while those at a distance too great for that pleasure, can make themselves freshly remembered there by sending their contributions in their stead. The Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society and the Managers of the Anniversary for the last two or three years have made this demand on the anti-slavery public, in the most absolute certainty of its necessity and importance, but in some little doubtfulness as to the abundance of the response, in the condition of the country and the cause at the time. Each successive year they have been most happily disappointed. The amount received last year was an advance upon the receipts of the year before, and that year they exceeded the sum raised by any previous effort, from this country alone. We trust that this year will be an improvement upon the last, and a sum realized which will enable the American Society to keep its operations vigorously at work for the twelvemonth to come, unless sooner made superfluous by the final victory. In former years a very considerable proportion of the means of the Society were contributed, directly or indirectly, by anti-slavery men and women in England. Since the breaking out of this war, which has been a time which tried men's souls on both sides of the Atlantic, we have not felt it consistent with personal self-respect to make any special application in that direction, though we have always been doubly glad to receive such contributions as were voluntarily sent to us, justly regarding them as conclusive evidence of the intelligent and active sympathy of the donors with the Nation in the struggle in which it is engaged.

We presume to say that there never was so great a work done with so little money as the American A. S. Society has effected since its establishment, and especially for the last twenty years. *The Herald* and its kindred prints have published sneeringly from year to year the meagre sum total of the contributions into the A. S. Treasury. It did not seem as if a great warfare could be carried on with such a limited amount of the sinews of war. And, accordingly, the speedy extinction of the Anti-Slavery Movement was regularly prophesied as soon to come to pass. But "Abolitionism" steadily refused "to die out," and kept on in its chosen path. Had its means been greater, its work would have been sooner done, doubtless. But there was always enough to keep its organs alive and its agents busy. All that it proposed to do being the reformation and purification of public opinion by the statement of facts, by the presentation of arguments, by denunciation of pro-slavery wickedness in high places and in low places, by protest against public and private crimes against the slaves, and the exposure of hypocrisy in the Church and of ambitious baseness in the State, it did not require a large amount of money to maintain a continual claim for the rights of the slave, and to keep up a perpetual censorship of public men and measures. Friends and enemies being witnesses, this work has been well and thoroughly done. The change the Anti-Slavery Agitation has made in the minds and opinions of men has been seen in ecclesiastical and political changes, and has finally culminated in the war which the slaveholders have felt themselves forced to wage against the Ideas of the Anti-Slavery Societies. The great Denominations have been cloven asunder, the old Whig and Democratic parties dashed in pieces, and out of their ruins have arisen new political organizations which are rapidly taking distinct and avowed Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery shapes. The conflict of ideas has brought on the collision of arms, and words and types have caused the sabre to flash and the cannon to roar. Through no fault of ours, however, as our mission was to avoid this bloody arbitrament, and to show the Nation how to escape it, through justice and the redress of wrongs, by the application of its professed principles to all its inhabitants.

When the collision of the two antagonistic ideas of Freedom and Slavery had kindled the flame of war, there were many who believed that it had been sent to consume slavery from off the earth, and that the peaceful mission of Abolitionism was at an end. We were all of us in hopes that our work would be over before this time, seeing clearly that the opportunity was offered to the nation to rid itself of the accursed occasion of the war, and trusting that it would not refuse to lay hold of it. But we hoped with trembling, and we feared to put off our armor lest the strong man might return to the spoiling of the house he had so long wreaked his pleasure upon. And our fears were justified by the result. While the whole nation rose after Lincoln as one man to avenge the insults offered to the flag and to save the territorial integrity of the nation, scarcely one, not an avowed Abolitionist, had any design of molesting slavery in the process. The people had dwelt too long in darkness, which they had chosen rather than light, to see clearly even the only way for their own escape. They still thought that they could cling to their sin and yet escape from its punishment, which had overtaken them. The office of the Abolitionists was never more necessary and never more immediately blessed than it was at that time. For eighteen months President, Cabinet, Generals and country strove to put down the rebellion without harming its provoking cause and inspiring spirit. And all that time, from the first, the Abolitionists cried aloud and spared not, showing that the only salvation of the nation lay through the gate of Emancipation. Their doctrine was as much despised and rejected of men, then, as ever it had been in former times. But truth, enforced by cruel despots and heavy losses, changed the minds of the people, and as they changed, so changed the policy of the government. The state of things which, we are willing to believe, the President wished to be brought about was effected, and the Proclamation of Emancipation appeared. The arming of the negroes, which we had never ceased urging upon the government, but which was treated with contempt and derision, followed in due time, and so will the abolition of slavery in the Border States, if the voice of the nation be but loud enough and stern enough to compel itself to be heard and heeded.

Now we do not affirm that these changes would not have come to pass had the Abolitionists held their peace, as we do not doubt that slavery would have come to an end, and that by war and bloodshed, had the Anti-Slavery Societies never been gathered. But we do say that the last as well as the first of these things have been brought about much sooner than they would have been had there not been a body of impartial and disinterested on-lookers, watching the signs of the times and interpreting them in the light of history, of principle and of common sense, who ceased not in their testimonies as to what ought to be done and what should be left undone. This we know to be the opinion of those most faithful to freedom in the Senate and in the field. Radical members of Congress, Anti-Slavery Generals, whether of older or later conversion, Border State loyalists and Union men who have escaped out of the jaws of hell at the risk of life and with the loss of everything else, all are of one mind as to the essential importance of the Anti-Slavery organizations being kept in working order as long as there is yet work to do. They not merely bear testimony to the greatness of the work the Anti-Slavery Societies have done, they insist even more earnestly on the importance of that which remains for them to do. That the members and friends of those Societies are of the same opinion, is shown by the liberality with which they have sustained them hitherto. We do not believe that their faith is any less at this most critical point of the whole matter, or that their works will bear a less emphatic testimony to it. We have faith to believe that the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, and those generous Anti-Slavery spirits who have poured forth of their abundance or of their penury to help them in their work, will not be wanting in this hour. Let us hope that it is the last hour. Let us act as if the hand on the dial plate of time was fast approaching the moment when the knell of slavery is to be struck. The Anti-Slavery Societies should be kept fully supplied for the work they have yet to do, that it may the sooner be done and they die in a blessed Euthanasia. They desire nothing so much as death, through the accomplishment of the purpose of their living. But while they live the means of living and of working should be liberally supplied to them, that their ending may be one of dignity and joy, followed of good works and crowned with the blessings of the slave and of posterity.

IMPORTANT PETITION TO CONGRESS.

The following is the Form of Petition adopted in compliance with the vote of the late Thirtieth Anniversary Meeting at Philadelphia; and which has been approved by leading anti-slavery men of various parties and denominations. The subject is one of vital moment, and the exigencies of the time point to this action as absolutely necessary to a speedy, honorable, and safe conclusion of the war. We ask our friends and readers, one and all, to interest themselves and those about them in the immediate and extensive circulation of this Petition. It is so brief that it may readily be copied at the head of a letter sheet; or a printed copy may be obtained by writing to either of the anti-slavery offices in Philadelphia (106 North Tenth St.), New York (48 Beekman St.), or Boston (221 Washington St.). Let the action be prompt and vigorous. Those who have already signed the Loyal Women's Petition need not hesitate to sign this also, as the two, though in harmony, are not identical. Friends! let the word be, Immediate! Not an hour is to be lost.

☞ When the signing is completed let the Petition be forwarded, at once, to some reliable member of Congress; or, if preferred, to one of the offices already named, where it will meet with prompt attention.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of believing Slavery the great cause of the present rebellion, and an institution fatal to the life of Republican government, earnestly pray your honorable bodies to immediately abolish it throughout the United States; and to adopt measures for so amending the Constitution as forever to prohibit its existence in any portion of our common country.

MEN. | WOMEN.

The Fifth Avenue Excited.—It was with equal surprise and gratification that the Abolitionists of this city saw it announced, in the daily journals of Saturday last, that on Sunday evening the National Freedman's Relief Association would hold a meeting in the Brick Church on Fifth avenue (Rev. Dr. Spring's) for the purpose of introducing the "white slaves" brought hither from New Orleans, some time since, by Col. Hanks—also a colored man whose forehead is branded with his late owner's name—also certain instruments of torture used to enforce obedience on slave plantations. In view, however, of Dr. Spring's well-known loyal manifestations, and of his reported confession that he had done wrong in the past in opposing the anti-slavery cause, the announcement was not by any means discredited. But in the evening papers of the same day appeared an advertisement, declaring, on the authority of the Trustees, that the house would not be opened; but at the hour named for the meeting a crowd assembled in front of the church, and there was a good deal of excitement because the doors were found locked. The Independent Methodist Chapel in Forcieth street was courteously opened for the meeting, and thither the disappointed crowd wended their way.

Dr. Spring says that he agreed to open the Church under a misapprehension as to the character of the contemplated meeting; but the gentleman who made the arrangement with him assures us that his statement to the Doctor corresponded perfectly with the announcement made in the papers. The truth is, probably, that the men who control the affairs of the Brick Church have not, like their venerable pastor, repented them of their hostility to the anti-slavery cause; hence their indignation on seeing it announced that the Church would be opened for the purpose referred to, and their determination that no such meeting should be held within its walls.

The Restoration of Arkansas.—The Arkansas delegation, of which Col. Gantt is one, had an interview with the President on Tuesday, and gave him their views in reference to the policy to be pursued to bring that State back into the Union. The delegation urged the appointment of Col. Robinson as Governor. They say that they will have the State back into the Union within three months, if they are justly sustained by the government. President Lincoln promised to give them a written answer on Wednesday. The delegation are confident that they will get all they ask for.

THE THIRTIETH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The Managers of the THIRTIETH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY hereby announce to its numerous friends and patrons, and to the friends of liberty and emancipation universally, that it will be held, as hitherto, in Music Hall, Boston, on Wednesday evening, January 27th, 1864; and they confidently anticipate not only the same thronged attendance and liberal patronage that have hitherto been extended to it, but a cheering increase of both, in view of the wonderful change, which has been wrought in public opinion, on the subject of slavery, since the rebellion broke out, adverse to the longer continuance of that "sum of all villanies."

The special object of this Anniversary has been, from year to year, to replenish the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and thus enable it to keep in operation those potent instrumentalities whereby the public conscience has been aroused, the public understanding enlightened, and the public heart softened, in regard to the pitiable condition of the millions of bondmen and bondwomen whose deliverance, though manifestly approaching, yet remains to be consummated. To that Society is the whole country most deeply indebted for its unfaltering, courageous and inflexible opposition to slavery as a system, and to the Slave Power as inimical to every element of Democracy and Christianity, through a long period of years; and it is now widely and magnanimously conceded that, if its solemn warnings, powerful appeals, and prophetic asseverations had been duly heeded, the present awful tragedy of rebellion and civil war might have been averted, and the abolition of slavery secured without violence or blood.

Ever since the rebellion broke out, this Society has been thoroughly in earnest in sustaining the government, and all those measures of emancipation which President Lincoln and Congress have deemed it necessary to adopt to suppress the rebellion, and to give unity and stability to republican ideas, institutions and interests from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf.

The Managers of the Subscription Anniversary, therefore, feel that they may properly call upon all loyal men and women, as well as upon all who reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy that "man can hold property in man," in every part of the land, to contribute liberally to its funds on this occasion, and, as far as practicable, to be present at its commemoration at the time and place designated.

Mary May,	Ann Rebecca Bramhall,
Louisa Loring,	Sarah H. Southwick,
Henrietta Sargent,	Caroline R. Putnam,
Ann Greene Phillips,	Mary Willey,
Sarah Shaw Russell,	Abby H. Stephenson,
Lydia D. Parker,	Sarah J. Nowell,
Sarah Russell May,	Elizabeth von Arnim,
Helen E. Garrison,	Eliza Apthorp,
Anna Shaw Greene,	Sarah Cowing,
Sarah Blake Shaw,	Abby Kelley Foster,
Caroline C. Thayer,	Mary E. Stearns,
Mattie Griffith,	Mary Elizabeth Sargent,
Mary Jackson,	Sarah C. Atkinson,
Evelina A. Smith,	Abby Francis,
Caroline M. Severance,	Georgina Otis,
Elizabeth Gay,	Katherine Earle Farnum.

Our readers will observe that the Subscription Anniversary is to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT. Having in another column set forth, with such power of argument and persuasion as we could command, the grounds upon which contributions to the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society are at this time solicited, it only remains for us now to ask EVERY READER to decide promptly what he will give, and to send the amount to either of the ladies whose names are signed to the above call, directing their letters to the care of Rev. Samuel May, Jr., 221 Washington street, Boston. Or if donors in New York and vicinity prefer, they may send their contributions to Oliver Johnson, 48 Beekman street, New York.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston at the TREMONT TEMPLE, on Thursday, Jan. 28th, (day and evening), commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Let the members and friends of the Society assemble at the approaching annual meeting in even unusual numbers, and, bating no jot of heart or hope, address themselves to the COMPLETION of the work to which they have been so long consecrated. Come one, come all. Let not Massachusetts alone, but all parts of the land be represented.

As hitherto, an additional attraction will be presented in the holding of the National Anti-Slavery Subscription Festival, at the Music Hall, on the evening (Wednesday, January 27th) preceding the opening session of the Society.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., and others are expected to speak at the Thursday morning's meeting.

By order of the Board of Managers.

EDMUND QUINCY, *President.*

Robert F. Wallcut, *Recording Secretary.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION SOCIETY

At the Annual Meeting of "The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, for the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage, and for improving the condition of the African Race" (organized 1774), held 12th mo. 31st, 1863, the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dillwyn Parrish.

Vice-Presidents—Benj. Coates, Lewis Thompson.

Secretaries—Amos Hillborn, Jos. M. Truman, Jr.

Treasurer—Caleb Clothier.

Librarian—Jos. M. Truman, Jr.

Recorder of Manumissions—Caleb Clothier.

Board of Education—Dillwyn Parrish, Benj. Coates, H. Ryland Warriner, Lewis Thompson, Caleb Clothier, M. Saunders, T. E. Chapman, Jos. M. Truman, Jr., Wm. Heacock, Amos Hillborn, Wm. M. Levick, Lukens Webster, Marcellus Balderston.

Acting Committee—Dillwyn Parrish, Lewis Thompson, Passmore Williamson, Caleb Clothier, Edward Lewis, Jos. M. Truman, Jr., Edward Parrish.

Committee on Property—C. Clothier, T. Ellwood Chapman, H. R. Warriner.

Counsellors—David Paul Brown, Edward Hopper, Wm. S. Pierce, Geo. H. Earle, H. Ryland Warriner, Thomas H. Speakman, Philadelphia Co.; Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster Co.; Joseph J. Lewis, Chester Co.

Freedom at the National Capital.—If slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia, some of the odious practices which originally grew out of it are still, to the disgrace of the nation and the party in power, continued. The following card speaks for itself. It should bring a blush to every American cheek:

To the Editors of The National Republican:

Believing that the spirit which would proscribe me because of my color, or of any other incident connected with me over which I have not had control, would manacle me, I feel it to be a duty to battle against it whenever manifested. This duty is prompted alike by my manhood and the Americanism which I am proud to acknowledge moves me. That spirit is exhibited by government officials in this District. I am a citizen of Rhode Island, a State which does not take cognizance of my color either in its Constitution or laws. I desire to go there. I am subjected to the annoyance and the invidious distinction of obtaining from the *government officials a pass because I am a colored man.*

I invite attention thereto. Geo. T. Downing.

We are here citizens of the State of Massachusetts, and are subjected to the above injustice.

Charles Lenox Remond.
John J. Smith.

Photographs—large size—of the following persons for sale at this office, price 75 cents:

THEODORE D. WELD,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
OLIVER JOHNSON,
THEODORE TILTON.

The likenesses are pronounced excellent—that of Mr. Weld especially.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1864.

The *Chronicle* of this city, which is owned by Col. Forney, comes out in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency in the canvass of 1864. It hoists the Lincoln flag a long way in advance, and if one may trust this and various other movements of the kind, Abraham Lincoln is the most popular man in the country at this time. I suspect that this is true, and that Mr. Lincoln is to be the next President of the United States. There may be great changes between the present time and next June—changes which may give Mr. Chase or Gen. Butler the nomination—but if I can place the slightest reliance upon the feeling in Congress, Mr. Lincoln will be a very formidable candidate, to say the least, in the National Convention, and it is positively certain that the "succession" lies between himself and Secretary Chase. Gen. Butler is out of the question, and so is Gen. Fremont. I am not writing my own preferences in saying this, but giving the actual chances of the gentlemen who have been named in the journals and by public speakers as candidates for a nomination at the National Convention. Gen. Butler, under certain circumstances, would be a formidable candidate, but he will not command a strong vote in the Convention. Fremont has lost ground since last Winter—why I cannot tell, but it is true. Mr. Chase has earnest friends everywhere, but his friends are also very warm friends of Mr. Lincoln. Congress is very warmly inclined towards the President. Everybody in Washington who is at all observant is aware that this Congress is more friendly to the President than the last one was, that the President is much more popular in Congressional circles than he was last Winter and the Winter before that. During the past two Winters it has been the case quite often that a number of the Republican members of Congress were a good deal more radical in their views than the President, and consequently they were continually urging him on, and in this work they sometimes overlooked the finer qualities of Mr. Lincoln's character. *Now*, everybody on the Republican side of the Senate and House is satisfied that Mr. Lincoln means to overthrow slavery, and that he has done his duty with great courage. There is no clashing this Winter, that I can hear of, between the Executive and the members of Congress, and it is very safe to say that the last year of his present term will be his most popular year, which is very rarely true in the history of the Presidents.

Mr. Lincoln is gradually settling down into what the Democrats will call a Radical position on the subject of slavery. Upon some questions he may be non-committal for the present, but upon the main issue he is perfectly reliable, and the slaveholders of the border States recognize him to be an enemy of the institution of slavery. The border State members who cling to slavery have long ago cut loose from the Administration, though there was a time, as anti-slavery people will recollect, when the border slaveholders used to be quite intimate with the President. But since he issued the Emancipation proclamation, and they have become convinced that he is in earnest and means to stick to it, they have grown cold and do not visit the President's mansion with that frequency which, one year and two years ago, attracted attention. Mr. Mallory of Kentucky, and those of his colleagues who have a strong leaning towards slavery, or are its open and avowed advocates, make no pretence of being friendly to Mr. Lincoln or the Administration, but are apparently ready to join hands with the Democrats to make war upon the Republicans, and will doubtless join them in the next Presidential canvass.

The prolonged debate in the Senate upon the amendments to the Enrollment Act has elicited many very important facts, which are exceedingly interesting to anti-slavery men. In speaking upon what the government has done to enlist colored soldiers, Mr. Wilson said:

"Mr. President, in the State of Maryland we have raised a large number of men under the lead of Gen. Birney, a son of James G. Birney, who inherits the principles of his father, and who is one of the most devoted and faithful officers we have in the service of the United States. He has officered those regiments from men who have passed before this board, and in my judgment, derived from the information given by him and by others, no regiments in the service have been better officered. In Gen. Butler's department, he said to me the other day that he had raised since he went there, only a few weeks ago, three thousand colored men. They had some raised there before; Gen. Wild had raised a brigade in North Carolina. Gen. Wild belongs to that class of men who know what this war is about, and whose heart is in it. He believed in raising these troops, and he had them well officered. We are raising in the State of Tennessee a large number of men, because there we have the influence of Andrew Johnson, who is for raising these troops and for making Tennessee what she ought to be, a free State. Down in the Department of the Gulf we have raised probably twenty thousand black men, and we have officered them as best we could; perhaps they are not so well officered there as the regiments nearer the city of Washington, whose officers have passed through an examination before this board. Still we are improving there; and everywhere in the country, with possibly the exception of the States of Missouri and Kentucky, the raising of colored troops is progressing finely."

Mr. Henderson of Missouri stated that in that State, under an order issued by Gen. Schofield, directed by the President, colored men are being enrolled so fast that soon but few able-bodied negroes will be left. To this Senator Wilson replied, that we were making some progress in Missouri, but not near so much as we ought on account of the persecutions to which the colored soldiers are subjected by the Copperhead officers sent out by the government, or appointed on the spot. He gave Kentucky a paragraph:

"Now, sir, a word in regard to Kentucky. The Senator asks if the government has enrolled the colored men of Kentucky. I cannot answer the question, although I have understood that the government has enrolled the free colored men of Kentucky. In our law we provided for the enrollment of 'citizens,' and perhaps the Secretary of War had doubts in regard to the construction of that term. I have none. I believe that the native-born slave in this country is as much a citizen as any member of the Senate of the United States. I have not a doubt on that point."

The President and Mr. Stanton have doubts upon that point, and have never enrolled a slave in the country. Congress should rectify this matter, but I doubt if it will.

I hear complaints occasionally from the freedmen of their treatment at Arlington, but I would not be understood as believing that the complaints are just. I will, however, mention two or three facts, as they come from the lips of freedmen. It is claimed by some of the freedmen, who have trades, that they are forcibly kept at Arlington on small pay, when they might obtain much larger pay in Washington. It is said that while a good negro carpenter can get $50 per month in this city, he is kept at Arlington and compelled to work for half the money. The government takes five dollars a month out of the wages of all the freedmen, even from those who are not paid but fifteen. The income from this source is $14,000 per month. This is doubtless a most excellent provision, but the money should be handled by honest men, and should be applied only for the benefit of the freedmen. I state these facts, or rather hints, with no purpose to find fault with the management over at the Freedmen's Village. Col Greene has performed wonders at Arlington with the colored people, and his success disarms criticism. But every man and scheme having any connection with the great work of emancipation and the education of the colored race should be closely scrutinized. The facts alluded to are from the lips of Dr. Webster, so well known at the North in connection with the freedmen here.

Avon.

MISS DICKINSON IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1864.

Miss Dickinson's lecture in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night was a gratifying success and a splendid personal triumph. She can hardly fail to regard it as the most flattering ovation, for such it was, of her life. Long before the hour designated in the newspapers for the commencement of the lecture the hall was filled, the capacious galleries as well as the floor. Seats for five hundred persons had been arranged on the floor, and the tickets—one dollar each—were sold by noon of Saturday.

A large number of Congressmen were present with their wives and daughters, and many of the leading men of the departments. Here and there an opposition member was visible, but so few in number as to make those who were present unpleasantly conspicuous. At precisely half-past seven Miss Dickinson came in, escorted by Vice-President Hamlin and Speaker Colfax. A platform had been built directly over the desk of the official reporters, and in front of the Clerk's desk, from which the lecturer spoke. Mr. Hamlin sat upon her right and Mr. Colfax upon her left. She was greeted with loud cheers as she came in, and Mr. Hamlin introduced her to the select audience in a neat speech, in which he very happily compared her to the Maid of Orleans.

The scene was one which would evidently test severely the powers of a most accomplished orator, for the audience was not composed of the enthusiastic masses of the people, but rather of loungers, officeholders, orators, critics and men of the world. But the fair speaker did not seem to be embarrassed in the least—not even by the movements of a crazy man in the galleries, who carried a flag which he waved over her head when she uttered any sentiment particularly stirring or eloquent.

At 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln came in, and not even the utterance of a fervid passage in the lecture could repress the enthusiasm of the audience. It was a somewhat amusing fact that just as the President entered the hall, she was criticising with some sharpness his Amnesty proclamation and the Supreme Court, and the audience, as if feeling it to be their duty to applaud a just sentiment, even at the expense of courtesy, sustained the criticism with a round of deafening cheers. The crazy man in the gallery, as if electrified by the courage of the young woman, waved his flag to and fro with frantic delight. Mr. Lincoln sat meekly through it, not in the least displeased. Perhaps he knew that sweets were to come, but whether he did or not, they did come, for Miss Dickinson alluded to him and his course as President, and nominated him as his own successor in 1865. The popularity of the President in Washington was duly attested by vollies of cheers.

The lecture itself was an eloquent one, and it was delivered very finely. Miss Dickinson has evidently made a most favorable impression on Congress and the people of Washington. After the lecture was finished the audience called lustily for Mr. Lincoln to speak, but he edged his way out of the crowd to a side door, telling the Vice-President on the way out that he was too much embarrassed to speak, which statement, made known to the people present by Mr. Hamlin, caused much laughter. The "freedmen" will obtain over one thousand dollars as the solid result of the lecture, those present as hearers were delighted, and Miss Dickinson has the consolation of feeling not only that she has aided a good cause, but that she has achieved a fine personal triumph.

B.

CLERGYMEN AND NON-RESISTANTS.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1864.

The vote of the Senate last evening, exempting clergymen and conscientious non-resistants from active service in the field when drafted, will probably pass the House. The War Department has found it impossible to force Quakers into the ranks. There is not a single case of a Quaker drafted who, having refused upon principle to pay the commutation money, has been compelled to enter the army. The Secretary of War, finding that he could not make a conscientious non-resistant fight to any purpose, detailed such persons to remain at home until they were called for. The amendment agreed to in the Senate obviates all difficulty, for non-resistants and clergymen, if they decline to pay the commutation money, are to be sent to the hospitals or to the care of the freedmen. They are, in other words, held to service, yet recognized as non-combatants.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, Jan. 18th, 1864.

The final lecture of the course given under the auspices of the Parker Fraternity was delivered in the Music Hall on Thursday evening of last week, by Henry Ward Beecher. That gentleman is so popular here, as well as elsewhere, that the announcement of his name would fill any hall at any time. But the Fraternity Committee thought fit to add to the attraction of his lecture the pleasure of seeing and hearing the Great Organ. A concert of three-quarters of an hour upon this instrument, by one of our best organists, preceded the lecture, and the attendance filled all the sitting and standing space of this largest of our halls. Thus the lecturer saw before him an assembly not less crowded than that which, it is said, attends his discourses on Sundays at home. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. Garrison and Rev. Charles Beecher of Georgetown. Of the latter it may be well to say, in passing, that the rancor of his theological opponents, at a Council held some time ago in Georgetown, seems to have had a reflex influence, the very reverse of their wishes. The Society chose to retain their minister, contrary to the advice of the Council, and the town chose Mr. Beecher for its representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The subject of Henry Ward Beecher's lecture was "A Message to Great Britain." He thought we might very fitly, now that the close of the rebellion and the war seemed approaching, turn about and address a few words to that kindred nation, over the waters, whose people have been our critics, if not our friends. Our struggle has had three periods: first, that of the outbreak of the rebellion, and next, a long stage of conflict with varying fortunes. We are now commencing the third period, that of reconstruction. Its favorable or adverse termination will depend upon whether its course is guided by statesmen or by politicians.

Mr. Beecher vindicated the ground taken by Mr. Cobden against the London *Times* (the common sewer of the British aristocracy), and applied himself to the correction of some erroneous opinions which he thought prevailed in England. He had found an impression prevailing there that we claim for the United States a prosperity "arising out of the war," and that therefore we chose to continue the war. He proceeded with various details of evidence showing that this nation *is* prosperous, and on the road to higher prosperity, but showed that our favorable condition and prospects are not because of the war, but in spite of it. Great as our expenditure has been in material wealth, in human life, and in human suffering, he thought, for one, it was not too much to pay for a final settlement, on the right basis, of the momentous matters in contest. As soon as these matters are settled in the one right way, we shall rejoice to see an end of the contest.

Mr. Beecher made an eloquent and just refutation of that error, so widely prevailing in England, which predicts the loss of our liberties through the course taken by the government against our enemies. He showed that the arbitrary measures in question were not only appropriate and necessary consequences of the situation in which we found ourselves—not only measures taken by official servants of the people in accordance with our constitutional rule—but measures heartily approved by a vast majority of the loyal population. He showed that, instead of any excessive or precipitate exercise, by the President, of those extraordinary powers which the crisis required him to assume, the action of that functionary had been cautious, well-nigh timid, delayed oftentimes till the people cried out for stronger measures and called upon the captain to do whatever was needed for the safety of the ship. The nation welcomes and upholds this action by its officer. Whatever is done vigorously and effectively by the President is the choice and will of the people. Complaint on this score, among us, comes only from sympathizers with the rebellion.

There came naturally into this lecture a vindication, and a very able one, of that freedom of speech in the pulpit about political principles and measures, which has been so bitterly censured by the pro-slavery press of this country. Mr. Beecher showed that not only was such freedom exercised by the clergy at the period of our first revolution, but that the faithfulness of that class of men in showing the religious claims of liberty, and the moral bearings of political action, was one of the most effective incitements to the stand then taken by the nation for independence. And he made it plain, further, that the unjustifiable neglect of such topics, by the clergy of the period following that revolution, had led the way to the subsequent shameful complicity of Churches and Tract Societies with Slavery.

It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Beecher gave in this lecture, as in his English speeches, an unduly favorable view of the position of our nation and of our government in regard to human freedom. The war has indeed become, on the part of the United States, and it is to become yet further, a war against slavery. But truth demands the frank acknowledgment, not only that no such purpose actuated the government, or the nation, at the commencement of the war, but that the immense change in that regard which has since occurred has come more from compulsion of circumstances than from spontaneous choice; more from new light on an indispensable requisite for the overthrow of the rebellion, than from a desire to give the slave his rightful freedom; more from the perception that our national security demands this change, than from a disposition to share with the black man the blessing of liberty. The severe lessons of a three years' war have gone far to clear the vision and change the policy of the American people; but we may as well defer self-laudation until slavery is not only abolished in fact, but prohibited in law.

Mr. Beecher's lecture was more serious and less brilliant than those we have heretofore heard from him, but the vast audience gave him deep attention and hearty applause.

As I looked over this immense assembly—every seat on floor, platform and balconies, and all the available standing room, being filled, and these numbers being called together by the greatest attractions of music and eloquence that Boston can afford—I could not but think of the many times when I had seen just such numbers collect to hear one of Theodore Parker's Sunday sermons. His noble life, his eloquent lessons of morality and religion, the great share he took in that struggle with slavery which has now passed its crisis, the noble part he played in the regeneration of American life and character—all these will long be associated, in the minds of grateful hundreds of thousands, with the years of his ministry in the Music Hall.

PERSONAL.

George W. Curtis, heretofore an editorial contributor, has now become editor of *Harper's Weekly.*

James W. Grimes has been reëlected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Iowa for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

We have a letter from Mrs. Frances D. Gage, which we cannot print till next week, giving an account of her labors in Central New York. Her friends are hereby notified that, on and after February 1st, her address will be Cleveland, Ohio, care of the Editor of *The Ohio Farmer.*

Says *The Liberator:* "Our last letter from George Thompson apprises us that he does not expect to leave Liverpool until the 23d inst., instead of the 8th, as he had planned; so that his arrival in Boston cannot be expected before Feb. 6th or 7th. It will be a general source of regret that he cannot be at the Anti-Slavery Festival."

A man, who was an editor in Montgomery, Alabama, until within two months, when he found his business ruined by secession, made his way northward, lately arrived at Boston, and in his destitution was constrained to apply to the directors of the city institutions for aid. He is now comfortably situated in a Massachusetts alms-house.

Gen. Butler is a wit. *The Independent* tells this story: A friend of ours who met Gen. Butler on a railroad train a few days ago, said to him, "General, the best way to relieve our prisoners is by taking Richmond; and if you do it, you will be the next President." "Well," replied the General instantly, "that would be a very great work for very small pay."

Gen. Grant was lately rallied about the New York *Herald's* persistent and preposterous use of his name for the Presidency. The General replied: "I aspire only to one political office. When this war is over I mean to run for Mayor of Galena (his place of residence). And if elected, I intend to have the sidewalk fixed up between my house and the depot."

Gov. Cumming, formerly of Utah, when applying for the last quarter's pay due him, was notified by the United States Treasurer that he should not pay him unless he took the oath of allegiance, inasmuch as he had been charged with disloyalty. This action on the part of the Treasurer, which is sanctioned by higher authority, raised a very nice point, and one of marked interest to Copperhead legislators.

The stockholders of *The Tribune* establishment have unanimously invited Mr. Thomas McElrath to resume his old position as publisher of that paper, in place of the gentleman who has held it since his retirement. Mr. McElrath was connected with *The Tribune* almost from the very beginning, and its success is generally regarded as largely due to his energy and intelligent enterprise.

The friends of Hon. John Minor Botts in the new Virginia Legislature, at Alexandria, a few days since communicated with that gentleman with the view of electing him to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Lemuel J. Bowden. In reply, Mr. Botts declined the honor, principally upon the ground that he did not desire to become the representative at this time of any one of the several organizations claiming jurisdiction over the soil of Virginia, but preferred to wait until a more definite policy should be adopted in relation to the affairs of the State.

Henry Ward Beecher's salary, when he first settled in Brooklyn, was $1,500. As the Church prospered his compensation was increased, until, a year or two since, it was fixed at $7,500. At the annual meeting of the Church last week, one brother moved to raise the salary to $10,000—another to $15,000. After considerable discussion the Church voted to let it remain at $7,500, but to give Mr. Beecher a bonus of $5,000. His salary as pastor is, of course, exclusive of his salary as editor of *The Independent*, while his income from lectures, to say nothing of that from his books, must amount to a handsome figure.

John Minor Botts, whose position in relation to the rebellion is well known, lately stated, in conversation with a friend, that he regarded Gen. McClellan, if not positively disloyal at heart, at least in the light of an ambitious aspirant for undeserved honors. He believed that the majority of the rebel army regarded McClellan as being as truly devoted to their interests as Robert E. Lee, and that a man who would not, when his name was used in connection with Davis, Vallandigham, Wood, and others of the same political complexion, come out boldly and disclaim the association, was totally unfit to be Commander of a Union army.

The Boston *Evening Gazette* says that Gen. Banks's friends are preparing for him a testimonial worthy of the work he accomplished by the capture of Port Hudson. A handsome sword has been decided upon as an appropriate gift. Accompanying the gift there will be an autograph book of the donors, the names being inscribed in handsome vignettes, three on each page of parchment.

address; the Acts of Congress at its last session, condensed; statement of the cost of carrying on the war for four years, and the statistics of the Army, Navy, and Public Debt; the President's Proclamation of Amnesty; vote of the House for Speaker and on arming negroes; list of members of the Rebel government and Congress; Rebel finances and prices; votes of soldiers in 1863; State statistics, and vote by States in the last three Presidential elections, etc., etc. Price 25 cents.

CONVENTION ON CAPE COD.—The Harwich (Mass.) *Republican* of last week says:

"The Emancipation Convention held forth through the day and evening of last Sabbath at Exchange Hall. E. H. Heywood and Parker Pillsbury were present and addressed the large gathering assembled. In relation to this Convention, the many present told plainly that the pulse of the town of Harwich beat in unison with the movement. In the evening Mr. Heywood spoke at some length on the topic of slavery, showing some of its evils in a very forcible light, and was then followed by Mr. Pillsbury, who in a different style of delivery, kept fully awake the interest created by Mr. Heywood. In concluding the services, three petitions to Congress were left in the care of proper persons for circulation in the town of Harwich, asking for a general emancipation of all slaves within the limits of the United States."

STATE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.—Gen. Banks, acting under instructions from President Lincoln, has issued a proclamation appointing Feb. 22d as the day for electing a Governor and other State officers of Louisiana; and the first Monday in April as the day for electing delegates to a Convention for the revision of the Constitution. It is confidently anticipated that Louisiana will, through these measures, be brought back into the Union as a FREE State. It seems to us, however, that the Constitutional Convention should have preceded the election of State officers.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND."

THE Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society congratulate its members and friends that, through the madness, rebellion, and secession of the South, avowedly in behalf of its Heaven-accursed and world-abhorred slave system—involving the country in a civil war of the hugest proportions and the most sanguinary character, which still continues its desolating work—the constitutional powers of the Federal government are now ample to decree the immediate and total abolition of slavery. They believe that, as a measure of national peace and unity, of humanity and justice, such a decree should be passed by the ensuing Congress at as early a period in the session as practicable—thus not only sustaining the Emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln of January 1st, 1863, but also effectually disposing of that remnant of the slave institution which was exempted by the proclamation aforesaid, in such a manner as may seem most equitable and expedient by Congress.

The warrant for this procedure is to be found in the still greatly imperilled state of the republic, and in the legitimate functions of the government that may be exercised in such an alarming crisis. By common law, an individual has the right of self-defence by all means recognized by that law. In view of international law, a nation is an individual, and has the right of self-defence by all means recognized by that law; one of those means being the destruction of any dynasty or institution that imperils national life. Slavery has struck at the life of the nation, and declared its own existence incompatible with that of the nation. Hence the nation, acting through its official organs, has the right to abolish slavery throughout its dominions; and past events demonstrate alike the necessity and duty of exercising this right without delay and without compromise.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, therefore, deeply impressed with the importance of a general coöperation of the friends of impartial liberty at this time, in order to influence and secure the action of Congress in the manner described, hereby announce, that they have resolved to put forthwith into the lecturing field as many agents as the funds of the Society will warrant, whose sole work shall be to enlighten the public mind on this subject, stimulate to a wide-spread movement in favor of universal emancipation, and thus make the recurrence of another SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION an impossible event.

To sustain and increase the number of these agents the Committee solicit the generous contribution and donations of all who desire to see the speedy suppression of the war, and in the fullest sense "LIBERTY AND UNION" made "ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

In furtherance of this patriotic and Christian object, the "Woman's Loyal National League" at New York has taken the field, in advance, to procure to a petition to the next Congress, for the total abolition of slavery, A MILLION OF SIGNATURES on the part of the loyal women of the republic. It deserves all possible encouragement and success, and we shall extend to it the heartiest coöperation. But let the loyal MEN be equally zealous and resolved to be as potentially heard in the same manner, by the same body. Let such a petition be sent to Congress from every city, town, village and hamlet in all the loyal States. No time is to be lost. "*One last, best effort now!*"

The Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society is WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Esq., 8 Railroad Exchange, Boston, Mass. Donations may also be sent to OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., Anti-Slavery Office, 48 Beekman street, New York, and to J. MILLER MCKIM, Anti-Slavery Office, 106 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Editors of newspapers friendly to the object here announced, are respectfully requested to insert this announcement in their columns.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate, on the 13th, on motion of Mr. Anthony of R. I., a resolution was adopted calling on the Military Committee of the Senate to inquire whether any obstacles have been thrown in the way of egress of colored men not subject to military duty in the District of Columbia, and if so by whom, and by what authority of law. Mr. Wilson of Mass. made a strong speech in support of his resolution to expel Senator Davis of Ky. for disloyalty. Davis replied with great bitterness. On Monday the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. On the 14th an amendment to the Enrollment bill was adopted, exempting clergymen and persons who are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and allowing them, when drafted, to serve in hospitals, or have commutation. On Monday the bill, having been amended in many particulars, was passed—yeas 30, nays 10. On Tuesday Mr. Bayard of Delaware made a long argument against the proposed rule requiring Senators, before entering upon their duties, to take an oath of loyalty.

In the House, on the 14th, Mr. Boutwell of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to enable the President to carry into immediate execution the Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and prohibiting the holding of certain persons as slaves in certain States designated. Mr. Eliot of Mass., from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs. On the 15th Mr. Alley of Mass., from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill providing that articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and compressed within limits not exceeding two pounds in weight, being addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, may be transmitted by mail at eight cents, and above that weight according to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General. Passed. On Monday Mr. Dawson of Pa. (Dem.) offered a series of Copperhead resolutions, the last of which reads thus:

Resolved, That the President be requested to make known, by public proclamation or otherwise, to all the country, that whenever any State now in insurrection shall submit itself to the authority of the Federal government, as defined in the Constitution, all hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected from all external interference with her local laws and institutions, and her people shall be guaranteed in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Constitution gave them.

On motion of Mr. Stevens of Pa. the resolutions were laid on the table—yeas 79, nays 56. Mr. Cox of Ohio offered a resolution to take the business of exchanging prisoners out of the hands of Gen. Butler and place it in the hands of a Board of Commissioners. Laid on the table, 91 to 56. The Senate resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Conduct of the War was passed. Mr. Smith of Ky. (Union) presented the following resolution, which was adopted—yeas 101, nays 27.

Whereas, a most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists in this, the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

Mr. Egerton (Dem.) of Ind. offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Anna E. Dickinson was granted the use of the hall to deliver a public address, entitled "Words for the Hour," on Saturday evening last; and whereas, she appeared on the platform, supported on the right by the Vice-President, and on the left by the Speaker of the House, who thus, by their personal support, gave, or appeared to give, a governmental authority to the address, which was a political rhapsody and a partisan support of the present administration and denunciatory of its opponents, and was evidently designed to influence the great measures of legislation before this House; therefore

Resolved, That we disapprove of such a use of this hall for political purposes, and regard it as disrespectful to the minority of this House.

The Speaker decided that, as Mr. Edgerton had already offered one resolution which had been objected to, he could not, under the rules, offer another on the same day. The subject was thereupon dropped. On Tuesday Mr. Boutwell of Mass. spoke ably in support of the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation act of the last Congress. He was for sustaining any measure which shall provide for the forfeiture of the estates of persons convicted of treason, whether the estates are of goods or of lands.

Chronicles of the War.

Latest News in Brief.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Grant telegraphs, Nashville, Jan. 17: "On the 14th inst. Gen. Vance (rebel) made a raid toward Temsville and captured a train of 23 wagons. He was promptly pursued by Col. Palmer, who recaptured the wagons and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, 150 saddle-horses, and 100 stand of arms. Vance, his Adjutant-General, and Inspector-General are among the prisoners captured."

FROM CHARLESTON.

Gen. Gilmore is trying the strength of one of his 300-pounder Parrotts. The gun is sighted for Charleston, and has fired, at intervals of 10 minutes, about 500 times, dropping a shell each time into the cradle of secession. Thus far the gun gives no sign of failing; but it will be worked until it bursts or otherwise gives out.

THE REBELS RETALIATING.

From The Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2.

It will be recollected that, some weeks ago, a Georgia cavalryman, Daniel Bright, of the Twenty-second Georgia, was hanged by the Yankees as a guerilla. It now appears that retaliation has been sternly executed by our troops. We learn that, at the spot of the tragic execution, a few days ago, our soldiers hung, in retaliation, a negro soldier from Ohio, and that his body was left swinging on the very beam from which Bright was suspended. The victim was a bright mulatto; he had been captured near Elizabeth city, and must have been brought nearly seventy miles to the place of execution, that the retaliation might be executed on the very same spot where the atrocity which occasioned it had been committed. Our informant saw the corpse swinging to the wind at Hampton Cross-roads. The following label was attached to it:

NOTICE.—Here hangs Sam Jones, of the Fifth Ohio regiment, executed in retaliation for Daniel Bright, hung by the order of Brig-Gen. Wild. By order of

Gen. PICKETT.

We have, also, information of the hanging of another free negro soldier, the day before yesterday, by our troops, at Franklin. He was executed for burning houses. The wretch belonged to a Massachusetts regiment. He is said to have been much affected by his fate, protesting that he had never any idea of such consequences of his enlistment.

In addition to these fearful and determined acts of retaliation, we learn that two hostages were yesterday committed to Castle Thunder, under the orders of Col. Griffin—one white man, and the other a bright mulatto; and that they will be held to await the threat of Gen. Getty, who commands at Portsmouth, to hang two women, who are already in irons, in retaliation for the execution of the negro Jones.

The flat seems to have gone forth for stern and terrible work on the North Carolina frontier, in this dark and melancholy country of swamps, overrun with negro banditti, and now the special theatre of war's vengeance. Our informant states that Capt. Maffit, of Burroughs's battalion, had recently come out from Princess Anne County and joined Col. Griffin's command; and that he is entirely certain, from what he heard from our officers, that seven of Maffit's men, taken by the enemy, were hung.

[The above story of retaliation, so far as it relates to the hanging of Jones, is confirmed by a dispatch from Fortress Monroe. Some of our men report that on the 14th inst. they found the body of a soldier hanging at Smith Mills, with the label above recited attached thereto.]

REBEL PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Washington, Jan. 19.—An intelligent printer who arrived to-day from Richmond by underground line, states that the rebels are straining every nerve to recruit their armies, and pushing into the field every male capable of bearing arms—even boys of 16 and old men of 65. They impress, too, into the service, all horses they can find, and give formal receipts for them. He says, too, the rebel government will astonish us in the Spring, with the number and effectiveness of its troops. Lee's army, we understand, has not received many reinforcements, but Johnston's army in the Southwest is being heavily augmented by conscription. He thinks there is no doubt that the rebels will soon consent to an exchange of prisoners, as *they want their men back in the field, and our prisoners are a burden to them.*—*Cor. Times.*

The Army and the Negroes.

"EVERYWHERE THE AMERICAN GENERAL RECEIVES HIS MOST USEFUL AND RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM THE NEGRO, *who hails his coming as the harbinger of Freedom.*"—*Wm. H. Seward's Official Dispatch to Mr. Adams.*

INVASION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY GEN. WILD'S COLORED BATTALION.

The success which crowned the late expedition of Col. Draper, of the 2d N. C. regiment (colored), to Princess Anne County, resulting in the enlistment of a large number of recruits, the release from bondage of hundreds of slaves, the discomfiture of the guerillas and the capture of their chief, induced Gen. Wild, the commander of the colored troops in Gen. Butler's department, with the consent of Gen. Butler, to plan a raid of a similar character, but on a much more extensive scale, beyond our lines into North Carolina. We condense an account of this expedition from the correspondence of the N. Y. *Times*.

The forces of Gen. Wild, about 1,800 men, marched at daylight, Dec. 5. They encamped the first night at Deep Creek, from which point they followed the towpath of the Dismal Swamp Canal, encamping the second night on Ferrebee's farm. Here Gen. Wild expected rations and forage to arrive by boat, but being disappointed, determined to advance, trusting to Providence and the country for subsistence. They went in the direction of Camden Court House, where they found many slaves, who were invited to "fall in," and parties were detailed to search the houses of planters. In many instances the slaves were found locked up, when the doors were broken open, the teams of their masters impressed, and they were taken away with their household property. In this way the train was hourly extended until it was half a mile in length. The inhabitants being almost entirely "secesh," the colored boys were allowed to forage at will along the road. Returning to South Mills, Gen. Wild sent his train of contrabands, numbering 75 wagons, under guard to Portsmouth. A battery of artillery and two companies of cavalry, from Gen. Getty's division, reënforced him here. River Bridge having been destroyed by the guerillas, Gen. Wild set a thousand men to pulling down the house and barn of a bushwhacker near by, and with the timber thus obtained he rebuilt the bridge, and in six hours his whole force was across and pushing on to Elizabeth City. After reaching that place Gen. Wild first turned to the guerillas who infested the neighborhood, and sent out a force of twelve hundred men, under command of Col. Holman, of the First United States, in the direction of Hertford, where there was reported to be a large camp of these villains. The expedition returned the next day, without accomplishing its object, all the bridges having been found destroyed, and the guerillas keeping themselves concealed.

On Sunday morning the steamer Frazier arrived with the intelligence that the gunboat North State, which had been sent from Old Point with orders to report to Gen. Wild, had burst her steam-pipe and was lying disabled in the Currituck Sound. This disaster promised to prove a serious blow to the success of the expedition, which contemplated coöperation by water. Besides, it was not improbable that a formidable rebel force might be sent here from the Blackwater, in which case it would be impossible to retreat or to hold the city for any length of time without the aid of a gunboat. As no other vessel could be procured from Fortress Monroe in less than a week, Gen. Wild determined to send to Capt. Flusser, commanding the naval force at Plymouth, for assistance, and designated the correspondent of *The Times* as bearer of dispatches. His expedition was successful, and Capt. Flusser soon came to Gen. Wild's relief with the steamer Miami.

Meanwhile detachments had been sent in all directions through the neighborhood to "canvass" the plantations for contrabands. One of 300 men, under command of Maj. Wright, was landed by the Frazier on Wade's Point, at the mouth of the Pasquotank, with orders to scour the Peninsula between the Pasquotank and Little Rivers up to Elizabeth City, bringing in all the slaves that could be found. Maj. Wright returned with a train of thirty-eight ox, mule and horse carts, containing the personal property of 250 slaves that followed him into town. Almost hourly officers sent out on this service would report to the General the return of their commands, with the number of teams taken and slaves liberated. In addition to this, slaves belonging to isolated plantations were constantly coming to headquarters and asking the General to protect them in the removal of their families. Seldom did such a request fail to insure the necessary detail of men. The lately deserted streets of the city were thronged with liberated slaves that came pouring in from the country in every direction with their household furniture. As rapidly as possible the women and children, and such men as were physically unfit to serve as soldiers, were shipped to Roanoke Island, where a large negro colony has been founded under the care of Horace James.

The guerillas were constantly lurking in the neighborhood and nightly firing on our pickets, and as they had taken a colored soldier, a force of 500 men, under Col. Holman, was sent out against them. As the colored soldiers fell upon their camp, they fled in confusion at the first fire, leaving their arms and several fine horses behind. The camp was burned, with two large buildings, containing their Winter store of forage and provisions. In the neighborhood the dwelling-house and barns of William T. Wright, their Commissary, were also burned, as were subsequently the house and barn of Lieut. Munden. Having carried out his orders, Col. Holman then returned to Elizabeth City with his trophies and one guerilla as prisoner. The next morning Gen. Wild received a letter from the guerilla chief, stating that the colored soldier had been sent to Raleigh, but that he would set out at once for that city, see Gov. Vance, and have him returned. This promise not being fulfilled, the guerilla, after being tried by court martial, was hung. He walked the plank with a firm step, at the point of the bayonets of the colored guard, and, after religious ceremonies, was swung off from the head of a cider barrel. Then a slip of paper was pinned to his back, on which the General had previously written: "This guerilla hanged by order of Brig.-Gen. Wild. Daniel Bright, of Pasquotank County." And the body was left hanging there, a warning to all passing bushwhackers.

Elizabeth City was evacuated, and the long contraband train, with the cavalry and artillery, were sent forward to Norfolk, when Gen. Wild started with the remainder of his brigade for Indiantown, 15 miles distant, in Camden County, at which point Col. Draper had been ordered to join him. At first the country was poor, and the houses mean and far apart. But about noon we struck another road and entered a region of great beauty and fertility, reminding one of the scenery of Indiana. Vast fields of corn, often a mile in extent, stretched away into tall green forests—the fences were in good repair and the houses large, with numerous outbuildings. In no part of the South had I seen more magnificent plantations. Here the work of "canvassing" began in earnest, and the march of the colored troops was that of an army of liberation. The first plantation to which we came belonged to a man named Ferrebee. Fourteen slaves were found in the negro quarters. "Would they go with us?" "Yes." A squad of men, detailed for the purpose, found a cart under the shed, to which a horse, caught in the pasture, was harnessed, the furniture belonging to the slaves was piled into it, the women and children were placed on top, and the first team of the contraband train took its place in the procession. Meanwhile detachments were sent ahead to every visible farmhouse to repeat this operation, and have the slaves ready to fall in by the time the rear guard should come along. Once a soldier came running to the General in breathless haste. He belonged in the neighborhood, and wished permission to go to the house of his former master, a half a mile from the road, and get his son. The General sent a Lieutenant and twenty men along with him. Wherever a team could be found it was borrowed or taken for the benefit of such slaves as should not be fortunate enough to have masters owning any. Sometimes, to save their teams, the planters would volunteer to bring their slaves along, which proposition the General invariably accepted. While this was going on, the farms were foraged to some extent. Geese, chickens, and turkies everywhere abounded, and the inhabitants being all "secesh," the men were permitted to help themselves. On arriving at a house, the front windows and doors would invariably be found closed, when the men would rush at once to the rear, and overrun the premises like so many ants, bringing away canteens full of milk, bridles for the spare horses, and a few similar articles. Thus the march continued, the train of contrabands growing in length continually, when an incident occurred worthy of a special paragraph.

Gen. Wild, with 400 men, found a guerilla camp near Indiantown bridge. Col. Draper, who commanded the advance, at once started his men on the "double-quick" for them, when, firing a few shots, they turned and fled. The main column, led by Gen. Wild on foot, immediately joined in the chase, and a singular spectacle for Jefferson Davis to contemplate was presented; his unconquerable chivalry—any one of whom used to be called equal to six or eight picked Yankees, running for dear life from the bayonets of despised niggers! O Jeff! At length the fleet footed guerillas filed off into a forest path, the colored boys some distance behind, filling the air with eager shouts. A half a mile through the wood, across a corn-field, into a second wood, the pursuit was continued, when the path ended, and all traces of the "State Defenders" were lost at the edge of an impassable swamp, densely wooded and flooded with water. Search was made in every direction for the secret path they had taken. At last the embers of a recent picket fire were discovered, near which the trunk of a felled tree was found to be worn with footsteps. Following this another tree was found felled, and then another, and another, their trunks forming a zigzag footpath through the mire and water of the swamp. Col. Draper, at the head of the entire force, in single file, penetrated the swamp in this novel manner for half a mile, when a small island was reached. Here, surrounded by gloom and savage wildness, was spread the camp of the guerillas, consisting of log huts and a number of tents. Fires were found burning, Enfield rifles scattered over the ground, and everything indicated a hasty evacuation of the place. Between fifty and sixty rifles, a drum, a large quantity of ammunition, both English and rebel manufacture, clothing, a tent full of provisions, and, lastly, the muster roll of the company fell into our hands. The huts were soon in flames, and the camp of Sanderlin's land pirates vanished into smoke, which rose in a vast black volume above the forest. Pursuit of the guerillas was then resumed. They had fled by a path similar to the one by which they had entered, leading across the swamp in another direction. Following this, a large farmhouse was reached belonging to Maj. Gregory. It having been ascertained that Sanderlin obtained here a considerable portion of his supplies, the house and barns, containing several thousand bushels of corn, were fired and the Major was carried away prisoner. Guided by the captured muster roll, all the dwellings belonging to guerillas within four miles were burned, when Gen. Wild returned to Indiantown, not so well satisfied with his morning's work as he would have been had the villains dared to face his colored troops.

The column next moved toward Currituck Court House, followed by an immense train of contrabands, more than a mile in length. We pushed on rapidly, sending scouts ahead to notify the slaves to be ready to "fall in" when the train should pass. Another guerilla camp was discovered and burned. Col. Draper also burned two distilleries, where the guerillas obtained their whiskey.

The intention was to return to Norfolk slowly, "canvassing" the country on the way; but Gen. Wild, learning that a large rebel force had been sent down from the Blackwater to intercept the return of the colored troops, deemed it prudent to make a rapid retreat. The entire expedition returned to Norfolk after an absence of just three weeks.

The material results of the raid may be summed up as follows: Between 2,000 and 3,000 slaves were released from bondage, with whom were taken along about 350 ox, horse and mule teams, and from 50 to 75 saddle horses, some of them valuable animals. The guerillas lost thirteen killed and wounded; ten dwelling-houses, with many thousand bushels of corn belonging to them, were burned, beside the two distilleries; four of their camps were destroyed, and one of their number was hanged; and 100 rifles, uniforms, infantry equipments, etc., fell into our hands as spoils, with a loss on the part of the brigade of twelve killed and wounded and one man taken prisoner. Beside this, 14 rebel prisoners and four hostages were brought in. A comparatively small number of men were enlisted—not more than 100 in all—a large proportion of the able-bodied slaves having previously left their masters, the facilities for escaping being especially great in the region visited.

In regard to its moral and political results, however, the importance of the raid cannot be over-estimated. The Counties invaded by the colored troops were completely panic stricken. Scores of families, for no cause but a guilty conscience, fled into the swamps on their approach. Never was a region thrown into such commotion by a raid before. Proud scions of chivalry, accustomed to claim the most abject obedience from their slaves, literally fell on their knees before these armed and uniformed blacks and begged for their lives. I was frequently asked how I, a citizen, dared to trust myself among such incarnate demons. "What shall I do to be saved?" was the question asked on every side. No sooner would the brigade enter a neighborhood than Gen. Wild's quarters would be besieged by those wishing to take the oath of allegiance and secure the protection of the government. Their slaves might all go—they would give them up willingly—only let their lives and property be protected. Union meetings were held in several places, and delegations sent to Gen. Wild, proposing to do anything "to be saved." One set of resolutions was signed by fifty-nine planters, and another by seventy-six, while the return of the expedition was preceded and followed by hundreds of North Carolinians, hastening to Norfolk to obtain certificates of their loyalty. One hundred and twenty vehicles crossed Great Bridge in a single day, containing persons journeying thither for this laudable purpose. An army of 50,000 blacks could march from one end of rebeldom to the other almost without opposition, the terror they would inspire making them invincible. Well might the inhabitants universally admit, as they did, that slavery was dead there, and that North Carolina would rejoin the Union as a free State, for the march of the colored brigade over the soil consecrated it ever more to freedom. With regard to the guerillas, I am reliably informed that they have left this part of the State. The severe chastisement they and their friends received from Gen. Wild rendered a longer stay not advisable. Had every one of these scoundrels captured been hanged and the house of every other one burned, such organizations would long ago have ceased to exist. To have driven the guerillas from this section of North Carolina, to have effectually extinguished slavery there forever, to have induced all the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance, is a trinity of results due to this raid.

In another respect this raid possesses historical importance. It is the first of any magnitude undertaken by negro troops since their enlistment was authorized by Congress, and by it the question of their efficiency in any branch of the service has been practically set at rest. Thoroughly obedient to their officers, during a march of 300 miles their conduct on every occasion was truly admirable. It will have been seen that they performed in the enemy's country all the duties of white soldiers—scouting, skirmishing, picket duty, guard duty, every service incident to the occupation of hostile towns, and, best of all, fighting. Col. Draper testifies to their excellent behavior under fire, and declares that he could wish to lead no better men into battle; that he feels perfectly secure with them, and can depend upon them at a critical moment with as much confidence as upon white troops less accustomed to obey the commands of superiors. Such testimony from an officer distinguished for courage and daring, a man who believes that fighting is the business of a soldier, possesses peculiar value. One incident in this connection, coming within my own experience, may be properly related here: On the morning after the fight at Sandy Hook, when Gen. Wild had determined to return and attack the guerilla camp, the men were drawn up in line to be reviewed, and all who wished to remain behind were asked to step out. Only thirty-five—and those footsore and lame—did so. I was instructed by the General to find a hundred for the camp guard, and went down the line endeavoring to persuade more to volunteer, telling them that there would be a big fight—that the guerillas would have them at a great advantage down in the swamp—that they lost a number of men yesterday, and would lose a great many more to-day, and that they had better remain behind and help take care of the camp, where it would be perfectly safe, with little to do. I got but one man out of five hundred, all the rest replying, "No, no; I want to fight the g'rillas." At last the General was obliged to order a detail from each company for this duty. The irregular service of such a raid as Gen. Wild's is especially suited to the nature of colored troops; and, while I doubt not they will make as good regular soldiers as any, I am confident they will prove far better guerilla hunters than the whites. When the rebellion shall have subsided into partisan warfare, so far from lasting forever, as Jeff. Davis threatens, our colored troops will take care that its end is soon reached. It is an instructive turn of the tables that the men who have been accustomed to hunt runaway slaves hiding in the swamps of the South, should now, hiding there themselves, be hunted by them.

THE MUTINY AT FORT JACKSON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Times.

FORT JACKSON, La., Christmas Day, 1863.

I have come down here to inquire into the mutiny of the negro regiment, of which so much has been said. The facts are being rapidly elicited by Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. Dwight is President, now on board the steamer Suffolk. They are briefly these: On the 9th of this present month ten of the men were observed by Lieut.-Col. Benedict coming in from beyond the guard lines. He asked them by what authority they did so, and they replied that permission had been given them by the Sergeant of the Guard. This proved to be a falsehood, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, in a fit of anger, seized a teamster's whip, and gave each of them "a half dozen well laid on." This was between 3 and 4 o'clock. The Drum-Major took up the quarrel and spread disaffection among the men, and by 8 o'clock had about one hundred men ripe for revolt. The first that the officers knew of the mutiny was hearing the Drum-Major order the men to "Fall in and load their guns." Then began a scene of wild uproar and confusion. Guns were rapidly discharged, most of them in the air, although some shots passed through the officers' quarters, and Lieut.-Col. Benedict's tent was burned. The steamer Suffolk, lying at the wharf, was searched and fired into by the mutineers, who hoped to kill Lieut.-Col. Benedict. How he made his escape I know not, but he did succeed in getting to New Orleans. About half the rioters soon unloaded their pieces and went to their quarters, but for one whole night the camp was in possession of the insurgents. The next day moral power prevailed over brute force, the rioters returned to their duty, and the ringleaders were arrested. I know of few instances of moral courage greater than that displayed by the officers in arresting thirteen of the insurgents and confiding them to the custody of their companions. When we remember the education of these men, on plantations, where the informer is eternally disgraced among his fellows, and where each aids the other in all his efforts to escape, we must award no little praise to these officers for their confidence in the discipline of their troops—a confidence which was not misplaced.

There can be but little doubt that the principal offenders will be sentenced and promptly executed. Of course, such an execution, done by their own fellows, will convey a terrible lesson to the whole Corps D'Afrique.

A "SECESH" WHITE WOMAN COMPELLED TO WORK FOR BLACK SOLDIERS.

Great excitement has been produced all over the Confederacy by the news, first put forth by a North Carolina paper, of a pretended outrage committed by black soldiers upon a white woman at Elizabeth City. Although not criminal in its character, it has been resented by Southerners more keenly than a premeditated insult. The facts are these: A company of black soldiers having been garrisoned in one of the hotels of Elizabeth City, the sergeant, seeing no servants, called upon the lady of the house, who had confined herself in the upper story, and begged her to come down and help in preparing dinner for the soldiers. The lady, it seems, declined, in a rude manner, to comply with the demand; whereupon the colored sergeant insisted, stating that his men, being worn out by a long and fatiguing journey, were unable to take care of themselves and to prepare their dinner. The lady, having resisted in her refusal, the sergeant, it is said, threatened her with imprisonment, an argument which had the effect to change her disposition, and caused her to go down stairs and attend to the work which had been pointed out to her. It seems that the soldiers, who had heard a portion of the conversation which had taken place between the lady and the sergeant, grumbled as she presented herself in the kitchen, and even went to the length of using some harsh expressions, which were immediately reproduced by the rebel press of North Carolina and by all the Southern papers. This incident was, of course, magnified into a gross outrage upon a white lady, and was used as an example of the fate reserved to the mothers, wives, and sisters of Southerners by Northern soldiers, if the former ever allowed themselves to be conquered or subjugated by them.—*Cor. Tribune.*

CHRISTMAS AT PORT HUDSON.

Port Hudson, La., Dec. 31.—Christmas day was observed by the colored soldiers here in the Southern plantation style. Gen. Andrews suspended all labor except the regular police duties, and the day was given to the troops to be spent in harmless amusements. The officers of all the regiments spent thousands of dollars for the purpose of affording every possible opportunity to the men to enjoy themselves. We had the greased pole, the greased pig, the sack race, and other sports, all of which passed off admirably. In Col. James C. Clark's regiment, there was a meeting announced to take place at 11 o'clock in the schoolhouse. The object of the meeting, as stated by a tall Orderly, was "to afford de soldiers ob de Seventh an opertunity for expressin' dere feelins for dis first free Christmas." At the appointed hour the meeting was called to order, and Sergt. McClellan appointed Chairman, and Sergt. Joseph Mangin, Secretary. A fervent prayer was offered for the President of the United States; for Congress; for all the Governors; for all the Judges; for all the Generals and officers of the army and navy, and for all who have been made free by the government, as well as all who are yet in bonds. At the conclusion of the prayer nearly all were in tears. Evidently every one felt the most sincere gratitude for "dis first free Christmas," as they called it. No sooner had the prayer been offered than speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Conway, Capt. Horace E. Kimball, Lieut R. G. Seymour, and by each of the non-commissioned officers. One man, whose speech I shall never forget, spoke about as follows:

"FELLOW-SOLDIERS OF DE SEBENTH REGIMENT: I is mighty glad to enjoy dis portunity for enjoying dis fust free Christmas in dis world what we live in. A year ago, where was we? We was down in de dark land of slavery. And now where are we? We are free men, and soldiers of de United States. And what have we to do? We have to fight de rebels so dat we never more be slaves. When de day of battle come, what will we do? I speak for me, and I say for myself, I go and fight de rebels till de last man die. Yes, under de flags what was presented to us from New York, we fight till de last man die; and if I be de last man, what will I do? I hold up de flags, and if I die, den I go to my grave consified for doing my duty. De President of de United States is one great man what has done more good dan any oder man what ever was borned. I bless de Lord we fight for so good Commander. I have no more to say now and evermore—Amen."

Several speeches were made, and the above is a fair sample of them all.

When the non-commissioned officers had all spoken, the following resolutions were offered and passed with a shouting "Yea" peculiar to these people:

Resolved, That, this being our first free Christmas, we, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Seventh regiment, Corps d'Afrique, do hereby express our deep sense of gratitude to that Divine Providence through whom we have been delivered from our cruel bondage and brought to enjoy this liberty.

Resolved, That we owe a debt of gratitude to the government of the United States which time and labor can never repay.

Resolved, That we cannot express in words our love for the President of the United States, as language is too weak to convey that estimation in which we hold *him* who has been to us what Moses was to Israel of old, and to justice and humanity so true and faithful a friend.

Resolved, That, as soldiers of the United States, we desire to be ever true, always ready to fight our enemies, and never willing to give up till they are crushed.

Resolved, That, as soldiers of the Seventh Regiment, we will always strive to do honor to the flags presented to us by kind friends in New York.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the President of the United States, after being presented to the Colonel for approval.

When the resolutions were read, a messenger was sent to the headquarters of the regiment to invite Col. Clark to say a few words. The Colonel was cordially welcomed. He said to the men that he had listened to expressions of patriotism which he did not think they were capable of. He had more confidence in them now than ever before. He was sure, when the time came to march against the enemy, they would give a good account of themselves—as they had formerly done in the trenches last Summer.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Summary.

Eleven hundred citizens at Newbern, N. C., have availed themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and taken the oath and given the parole required by it.

A FAIR HIT.—The Boston *Transcript* says: "The Davises, Jeff. and Garret, are at the head of two cooperating factions. Jeff. leads the rebels and Garret the copperheads."

The Massachusetts Union State League met in Boston last week, and a resolution was unanimously passed thanking Senator Wilson for heading off treason in the United States Senate, and expressing the warmest approval of his resolution to expel Garret Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, from that body.

Over 3,500 refugees from various parts of the South have passed through Cairo since July last, 3,000 of whom have received pecuniary aid from the United States Sanitary Agent there. Six thousand dollars have been thus applied from funds specially contributed by the people for the purpose.

A SUGGESTION TO FERNANDO WOOD.—A lady correspondent of *The Evening Post* suggests that if Mr. Fernando Wood had added the following to his resolution for an investigation, it would have received a more general consent from the House: And, whereas, by delay to investigate, a delinquent has sometimes been enabled to plead the statute of limitations, and thus to escape justice, etc.

Rev. Mr. Trask's eyes would sparkle at sight of the catalogue of Dr. Russell's Collegiate and Commercial School, at New Haven, which lies upon our table. By a rule of the school cases "under discipline" are reported through the catalogue; and here are three cases "*for use of tobacco.*" This wholesome measure might be applied to advantage in some higher circles. Cannot our General Associations contrive to designate the chewers and smokers by *a* or *s* in their catalogue?—*Congregationalist.*

POOR REBEL PROSPECTS ABROAD.—Hon. Robert J. Walker, writing to a friend in Washington says that the revolution in European sentiment, especially in England and France, in favor of the North, is astonishing. Since the victory of Grant at Chattanooga and the success of Banks in Texas, the transatlantic rebels have become thoroughly cowed, and unwillingly admit that the Confederacy is at its last gasp.

A NEGRO SHOT AT FAYETTE.—We understand that a nego man was shot a few days ago at Fayette, Howard County, Mo., under the following circumstances: A negro girl belonging to Mrs. Myrtle (and who was the wife of the negro shot), became somewhat unruly, and her mistress attempted to whip her. The girl "showed fight" and the lady called on Mr. Grant Dickerson, who succeeded in giving her a sound thrashing. Her husband hearing of it, went to Mr. Dickerson and threatened to kill him, when Dickerson drew his revolver and shot him three times. The negro has so far recovered as to enlist in the service. The circumstances of the case justified Dickerson so fully that no arrest was made.—*Randolph (Mo.) Citizen, 8th.*

Arrangements are making for another grand fair in Northern Ohio in aid of the Sanitary Commission. A building will be erected on the Park in Cleveland enclosing the Perry monument, covering an area of twenty-five thousand feet, for the uses of holding the fair. It will be designed so as to contain a fine art hall, a hall for the sale of everything useful and fancy; also, one for the exhibition of battle relics, old paintings, old furniture and other curiosities. It will also be arranged with a lecture hall to accommodate an audience of five thousand, to witness the tableaux that will be exhibited and to listen to lectures it is proposed to have delivered. The fair will not be a mere local institution, but, as its name indicates, will be gotten up and sustained by the people of Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—At Santiago, the Capital of Cuili, on the evening of Dec. 8, the Jesuit Church was filled by an eager throng of women and children, assembled to witness a grand illumination in honor of the Immaculate Conception. The curate, it is said, had resolved to outshine all former exhibitions, and had prepared an unprecedented number of lights. He was vainly remonstrated with by the Archbishop and others in authority, who reluctantly gave their consent to the display. Towards nightfall a continuous stream of human beings, almost exclusively women, poured into the church until every avenue was densely packed, and the steps of the church and far out into the plaza were filled with a hushed and kneeling crowd. *The doors were then all closed*, save the main entrance, for the double purpose of preventing the confusion occasioned by late comers and of making the voice of the preacher more distinctly heard. At a little before seven, the assistants began lighting up the church and were just finishing the grand altar, the rest of the building being fully illuminated with thousands of lamps, most of them of *parafine oil*, when, from a transparent crescent, at the foot at the statue of the Virgin, burst forth a jet of flame. The attendant endeavored to extinguish it with his poncho, but the inflammable liquid penetrated the fabric and only increased the danger. In a moment the flames darted up the garlands of artificial flowers to the roof, the immense cupola caught fire and the lamps suspended from the roof by strings dropped and exploded among the densely packed mass of women kneeling beneath. Darting along the wooden ceiling, already heated to the dryness of tinder, the flames ran like hissing serpents the whole length of the church and rolled down in huge billows upon the compact crowd, that had instinctively sought the main entrance. In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of fire. Michael Angelo's fearful pic

Miscellaneous Department.

THE FREEDMAN'S OFFERING.

BY J. C. HAGEN.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, a few Sundays ago, called the attention of his congregation to a vase of Autumnal flowers standing on his pulpit. They were sent to him, he said, from Newbern, by Scipio and Peggy, two colored people, late slaves, but who are now free. The flowers were reared by themselves, in a garden of their own—the first flowers of freedom!

No glittering wreath of jewels rare,
No gold to fill thy coffers;
A simple vase of Autumn flowers
The grateful freedman offers.

And though this humble offering seem
As scarcely worth possessing,
It bears to thee the freedman's thanks;
It bears the freedman's blessing.

These flowers, to us, are Heaven's smile,
For freedom has endeared them;
Free now's the soil that gave them birth,
And free the hands that reared them.

Of those who long had patiently
With woes unnumbered striven,
They come, a message from the heart,
In the heart's language given.

Their bloom shall fade; the hands that reared
Their tender growth shall perish;
Not so the fruit of generous deeds
That grateful bosoms cherish.

And let this humble gift of ours
Forever be a token
Of all the things that never die,
And kind words bravely spoken!

—*Christian Inquirer.*

THE LATE MR. THACKERAY.

From The London Times, Dec. 31.

YESTERDAY at noon Mr. Thackeray was buried in the cemetery of Kensal-green. The day was so fine that, notwithstanding the distance from town, a vast concourse of his friends were enabled to surround his grave, and to pay him the last honor. Many hundreds must have been present of almost every rank and class. Only a very few of Mr. Thackeray's most intimate friends were expressly invited to the funeral. The hundreds on hundreds who attended came of their own accord, to bear witness to the worth of a dear friend and a much admired man; and of all these we venture to refer to but one name—that of Mr. Charles Dickens. We do so because he is the author most frequently remembered, in connection with Mr. Thackeray, and because he has sometimes been regarded as a rival. In point of fact, there can be no rivalry between these two great novelists, and any special comparison between them must proceed on superficial grounds. No one had a greater admiration for Mr. Dickens than Mr. Thackeray himself, or more unaffectedly rejoiced in his exceeding popularity. On the other hand, to no one could all thought of rivalry with Mr. Thackeray be more distasteful than to Mr. Dickens, who always recognized Thackeray's genius, and yesterday came a long journey to testify to the love and the honor which he felt for his great literary brother.

For one so distinguished it has been suggested that Westminster Abbey is the only fit resting place. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Thackeray desired to be interred in the simplest manner at Kensal-green. He has been laid in a brick-built grave beside one of his children, and his family affections were so strong that we believe it would have been a positive pain to him, if, when he was alive, he could have looked forward to being separated from his children in the tomb. Those who were nearest to him, and whom he loved best of all in the world, were so much in his mind that even in the presence of casual acquaintances whom he only saw at one or other of his clubs he could not choose but let out somewhat of the strong feelings which stirred within his heart for those who were as the light of his eyes. It was one of the simplest and most winning traits of his character; and by those who could not help knowing what he felt in this way no more touching sight could be witnessed than that of his two young daughters, veiled in crape, advancing from the crowd that pressed about the grave, taking a last sad look at the coffin, and then turning suddenly away. These are reasons why Mr. Thackeray should be buried in his own ground at Kensal-green.

Among the mourners were Mr. Dickens, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Mark Lemon (the editor of the famous periodical in which were laid the foundations of Mr. Thackeray's fame), Mr. John Leech (a fellow pupil and friend), Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Horace Mayhew—in short, the whole staff of the contributors to *Punch*; Mr. Robert Browning (the poet), Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. Dallas, Dr. W. Russell, Sir James Carmichael, Mr. H. Cole, C. B., Mr. Robert Bell, Mr. O'Neile, R. A.; Mr. Creswick, R. A., Mr. George Cruikshank, Archdeacon Hale, Mr. E. Pigott, M. Louis Blanc, Mr. Herman Merivale, Rev. W. Brookfield, Baron Marochetti, A. R. A., Rev. Wm. Mitchell, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Charles Collins, Mr. Palgrave Simpson, Mr. Henry Thompson, Mr. Seymour Haden, Mr. F. Fladgate, Mr. Reeves Traer, Mr. Henry Reeve, Mr. F. Elliot, Mr. W. Richmond, A. R. A., Mr. John Millais, A. R. A., Mr. Richard Doyle, Mr. Valentine Princep, Sir Wm. Alexander, Mr. Richard Redgrave, R. A., etc.

The coffin, which was exceedingly plain, bore upon it the following inscription:

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY,
Esq.,
Died 24th December,
1863,
Aged 52 years.

From The London Dial.

The death of Mr. Thackeray has cast a sombre hue over the closing week of the year, and will make Christmas, 1863, a memorably sad one. It is only when our great men die that we know how deeply they are appreciated. When the great humorist was living we all read and admired his works, and took an interest in his affairs so far as they were made public. But few could imagine the shock which his death would occasion, or form an adequate idea of the links which bound him to the great heart of the British nation—links as strong as iron but tender as the most delicate fibres. The press for once spoke out with a feeling and unanimity which did justice to a nation's sorrow, and at the same time rendered the homage that was due to the illustrious dead. But the funeral of the great author gave occasion for a still more beautiful tribute to his genius and worth. Not only was every profession represented by its most distinguished ornaments, but numbers of persons of a humbler class, who probably only knew Thackeray by his "Vanity Fair," his "Newcomes," or his "Phillip," were drawn to Kensal-green by a desire to give all they had it in their power to bestow—a tear of sympathy and affection. That man must have done something to be remembered for, when the poor and lowly assemble around his bier. As Lord Russell would say, the aristocracy were conspicuous for their absence; but there were present all the foremost men in the republic of letters—those colleagues and friends who above all other men he would have wished to follow him to the grave. Charles Dickens and Robert Browning stood side by side at the gaping mouth of the pit, gazing upon the plain black coffin with its simple inscription, which contained only the deceased's name and age and the date of his death. We may be sure that the thoughts of these two men—thoughts perhaps too deep for present utterance—will one day find expression in words which their countrymen will not soon let die. Now that the great author has gone, many stories are being told of his charity and kindliness of disposition. He loved to do good in secret—to relieve human distress and suffering with the delicacy of a refined nature. He delighted in the companionship of his fellows and was eminently social in his habits. Caustic and satirical in his writings, he yet held up to scorn only that which was really wicked, mean, and heartless in the conduct of mankind. As the champion of virtue, goodness, and generosity, no less than as one of the most elegant and accomplished of English writers, his works will occupy a high place among the classics of our literature, and he himself be remembered as a worthy and true-hearted Englishman of the Victorian era.

From The London News.

It appears that, although generally enjoying good health, he was at intervals subject to severe spasms of the stomach, which caused violent retching and nausea, and left him in a state of utter prostration often for hours after the first violence of the attack had passed away. On the night of his death, his mother, who slept overhead, heard him get up and walk about his room, but was not alarmed, as this was a habit with her son when he felt any symptoms of an attack coming on. In the morning his valet came into Mr. Thackeray's bedroom as usual, and saw him lying on his back quite still, with his arms spread over the coverlet, but he took no notice, as he also was accustomed to see his master thus after one of his stomach attacks. He brought some coffee and set it down beside the bed, and it was only when he returned, after an interval, and found that the cup had not been tasted, that a sudden alarm seized him, and he discovered that his master was dead. Mr. Thackery had, in fact, been seized when his mother heard him get up in the night and walk about the room, and the violence of the attack, it is supposed, brought on the effusion on the brain, which, as the *post-mortem* examination showed, was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Joseph Durham, the eminent sculptor, has undertaken to preserve the likeness of his deceased friend in a marble bust, which he means to present to the Garrick Club.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is writing a series of articles for *The Christian Watchman and Reflector* on "Men of Our Times." In the issue of that paper of January 7 she speaks as follows of President Lincoln:]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is in the strictest sense *a man of the working classes*. All his advantages and abilities are those of a man of the working classes; all his disadvantages and disabilities are those of a man of the working classes; and his position now at the head of one of the most powerful nations of the earth, is a sign to all who live by labor that their day is coming. Lincoln was born to the inheritance of hard work, as truly as the poorest laborer's son that digs in our fields. At seven years of age he was set to work, axe in hand, to clear up a farm in a Western forest. Until he was seventeen his life was that of a simple farm laborer, with only such intervals of schooling as farm laborers get. Probably the school instruction of his whole life would not amount to more than one year. At nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans as a hired hand on a flat boat, and on his return he split the rails for a log cabin and built it, and enclosed ten acres of land with a rail fence of his own handiwork. The next year he hired himself for twelve dollars a month to build a flat boat and to take her to New Orleans, and any one who knows what the life of a Mississippi boatman was in those days, must know that it involved every kind of labor.

In 1832, in the Black Hawk Indian war, the hardy boatman volunteered to fight for his country, and was unanimously elected a captain, and served with honor for a season in frontier military life. After this, while serving as a postmaster, he began his law studies, borrowing the books he was too poor to buy, and studying by the light of his evening fire. He acquired a name in the country about as a man of resources and shrewdness; he was one that people looked to for counsel in exigencies, and to whom they were ready to depute almost any enterprise which needed skill and energy. The surveyor of Sangamon County, being driven with work, came to him to take the survey of a tract off from his hands. True, he had never studied surveying—but what of that? He accepted the "job," procured a chain, a treatise on surveying, and *did the work*. Do we not see in this a parable of the wider wilderness which in later years he has undertaken to survey and fit for human habitation *without* chart or surveyor's chain?

Little did the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President know what they were doing. Little did the honest, fatherly, patriotic man, who stood in his simplicity on the platform at Springfield, asking the prayers of his townsmen and receiving their pledges to remember him, foresee how awfully he was to need those prayers, the prayers of all this nation and the prayers of all the working, suffering common people throughout the world. God's hand was upon him with a visible protection, saving first from the danger of assassination at Baltimore and bringing him safely to our National Capital. Then the world have seen and wondered at the greatest sign and marvel of our day, to wit, a plain working man of the people, with no more culture, instruction or education than any such working man may obtain for himself, called on to conduct the passage of a great people through a crisis involving the destinies of the whole world. The eyes of princes, nobles, aristocrats, of dukes, earls, scholars, statesmen, warriors, all turned on the plain backwoodsman, with his simple sense, his imperturbable simplicity, his determined self-reliance, his impracticable and incorruptible honesty, as he sat amid the war of conflicting elements with unpretending steadiness striving to guide the national ship through a channel at whose perils the world's oldest statesmen stood aghast. The brilliant courts of Europe levelled their opera glasses at the phenomenon. Fair ladies saw that he had horny hands and disdained white gloves. Dapper diplomatists were shocked at his system of etiquette, but old statesmen, who knew the terrors of that passage, were wiser than court ladies or dandy diplomatists, who watched him with a fearful curiosity, simply asking, "*Will* that awkward old backwoodsman really get that ship through? If he does, it will be time for us to look about us."

Lincoln is a strong man, but his strength is of a peculiar kind; it is not aggressive so much as passive, and among passive things it is like the strength not so much of a stone buttress, as of a wire cable. It is strength swaying to every influence, yielding on this side and on that to popular needs, yet tenaciously and inflexibly bound to carry its great end; and probably by no other kind of strength could our national ship have been drawn safely thus far during the tossings and tempests which beset her way.

Surrounded by all sorts of conflicting claims, by traitors, by half-hearted, timid men, by Border State men and Free State men, by Radical Abolitionists and Conservatives, he has listened to all, weighed the words of all, waited, observed, yielded now here and now there, and in the main kept one inflexible, honest purpose, and drawn the national ship through.

In times of our trouble Abraham Lincoln has had his turn of being the best abused man of our nation. Like Moses leading his Israel through the wilderness, he has seen the day when every man seemed ready to stone him, and yet, with simple, wiry, steady perseverance, he has held on, conscious of honest intentions, and looking to God for help. All the nation have felt, in the increasing solemnity of his proclamations and papers, how deep an education was being wrought in his mind by this simple faith in God, the Ruler of nations, and this humble willingness to learn the awful lessons of His Providence.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

From The New York Evangelist.

WE noticed, a few months ago, some elegant African manuscripts received in this city, procured from President Benson and Ex-President Roberts of Liberia, from educated negroes visiting the coast. They have been universally admired for their neatness, uniformity, and distinctness; and their contents, as translated by Rev. Dr. Isaac Bird, of Hartford, are curious, interesting, and instructive, proving the strong Mohammedan faith of the writers, their knowledge of some things, and their ignorance of distant countries, but their thirst for knowledge.

The arrival of these MSS. was one link in a long and interesting chain of events, plans, and efforts, for an important end, pursued for twenty or thirty years, which has now reached an important point very near its intended object. That object, so long had in view, is the opening of a correspondence with some of the many millions of Mohammedan Blacks in Africa who have been so unaccountably overlooked, even by the friends of the race, in this country and Europe. All travellers in Nigritia, from Park to Barth, have spoken of the Moslem institutions established in eight or ten independent States extending nearly across the entire continent, from the kingdom of Fooeah (bordering on Liberia) to Nubia; with their large towns, vast cultured fields, arts, manufactures of cotton, iron, etc., their regular trade and commerce, laws, schools, books, and learned men. Yet scarcely a single person has seen these MSS. which are tangible evidences of the truth of those accounts, without expressing surprise and even incredulity.

Happily, however, one man has been found capable of appreciating the evidence and the importance of the object for which it was procured, and also the duty of acting with promptitude. Rev. Mr. Bliss, one of the missionaries of the American Board in Syria, being in the United States, on first seeing the MSS. pronounced the language in which they are written to be classical Arabic, the numerous vowel points being correctly given, which marks the grammatical distinctions. On learning that arrangements had been made, in concert with the Presidents of Liberia, to send into the interior any Arabic books or documents which the New York correspondent might transmit, Mr. Bliss promptly ordered a box of the books printed in the Society's press in Beyrout; and these have just arrived here. According to the original plan, a number of questions have been added to each volume in Arabic, saluting the reader, inviting his correspondence, promising more books, and giving a list of questions to be replied to in writing, through the same channel of communication.

Thus, after the efforts of many years, a very interesting and original enterprise seems to be in the way of speedy accomplishment; and much of that geographical and statistical knowledge of the interior of that vast continent is likely to come to us, without loss of time or the sacrifice of life, which so many of the most enterprising travellers have sought for in vain.

W. M. THACKERAY AND CHARLES DICKENS.—At a Royal Academy dinner, the late Mr. Thackeray once narrated the following anecdote himself: "I can remember when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming humorous works, which were colored light green, and came out once a month, that this young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings, and I recollect walking up to his chambers with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable. But for that unfortunate blight which came over my artistical existence it would have been my pride and my pleasure to have endeavored one day to find a place on these walls for one of my performances."

OUTSIDE THE CHURCH.

"I STAND without here in the porch,
I hear the bell's melodious din,
I hear the organ peal within,
I hear the prayer, with words that scorch
Like sparks from an inverted torch,
I hear the sermon upon sin,
With threatenings of the last account.
And all, translated in the air,
Reach me but as our dear Lord's Prayer,
And as the Sermon on the Mount.

"Must it be Calvin, and not Christ?
Must it be Athanasian creeds,
Or holy water, books, and beads?
Must struggling souls remain content
With councils and decrees of Trent?
And can it be enough for these
The Christian Church the year embalms
With evergreens and boughs of palms,
And fills the air with litanies?

"I know that yonder Pharisee
Thanks God that he is not like me;
In my humiliation dressed,
I only stand and beat my breast,
And pray for human charity.

"Not to one church alone, but seven,
The voice prophetic spake from heaven;
And unto each the promise came,
Diversified, but still the same;
For him that overcometh are
The new name written on the stone,
The raiment white, the crown, the throne,
And I will give him the Morning Star!

"Ah! to how many Faith has been
No evidence of things unseen,
But a dim shadow, that recasts
The creed of the Phantasiasts,
For whom no Man of Sorrows died,
For whom the Tragedy Divine
Was but a symbol and a sign,
And Christ a phantom crucified!

"For others a diviner creed
Is living in the life they lead.
The passing of their beautiful feet
Blesses the pavement of the street,
And all their looks and words repeat
Old Fuller's saying, wise and sweet,
Not as a vulture, but a dove,
The Holy Ghost came from above."

—*Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn."*

MASSACHUSETTS—GOV. ANDREW.

WE don't always stop to read Governors' messages, but we always read Gov. Andrew's. His late address to the Legislature of Massachusetts closes in the following eloquent strain:

"The heart swells with unwonted emotion when we remember our sons and brothers, whose constant valor has sustained on the field, during nearly three years of war, the cause of our country, of civilization and liberty. Our volunteers have represented Massachusetts, during the year just ended, on almost every field and in every department of the army where our flag has been unfurled. At Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Fort Wagner, at Chickamaugs, Knoxville, and Chattanooga—under Hooker, and Meade, and Banks, and Gilmore, and Rosecrans, Burnside, and Grant—in every scene of danger and of duty, along the Atlantic and the Gulf, on the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Mississippi, and the Rio Grande—under Dupont, and Dahlgren, and Foote, and Farragut, and Porter—the sons of Massachusetts have borne their part, and paid the debt of patriotism and valor. Ubiquitous as the stock they descend from, national in their opinions and universal in their sympathies, they have fought shoulder to shoulder with men of all sections and of every extraction. On the ocean, on the rivers, on the land, on the heights where they thundered down from the clouds of Lookout Mountain the defiance of the skies, they have graven with their swords a record imperishable.

"The Muse herself demands the lapse of silent years to soften, by the influence of time, her too keen and poignant realization of the scenes of war—the pathos, the heroism, the fierce joy, the grief of battle. But, during the ages to come, she will brood over their memory. Into the hearts of her consecrated priests will breathe the inspirations of lofty and undying beauty, sublimity, and truth, in all the glowing forms of speech, of literature, and plastic art. By the homely traditions of the fireside—by the headstones in the church-yard, consecrated by those whose forms repose far off in the rude graves by the Rappahannock, or sleep beneath the sea—embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations of parents and children, the heroic dead will live on in immortal youth. By their names, their character, their service, their fate, their glory, they cannot fail:

"'They never fail who die
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpowered all others, and conduct
The world at last to Freedom.'"

The above is admirable, yet what is below, from the same pen, is better still:

"I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world. But this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise any man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."

It is more to the honor of any man to have written that last sentence than to be Governor even of Massachusetts.—*Independent.*

INTERESTING DISCLOSURE.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.: Reading, a few days since, the proceedings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on occasion of the celebration of the completion of the Third Decade of its existence, I noticed the following passage of your opening speech:

"I mean the first President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, once the distinguished merchant philanthropist of the city of New York, ARTHUR TAPPAN; the benefactor to whom I owe my liberation from the Baltimore prison in 1830; *and but for whose interposition at that time, in all probability, I never should have left that prison, except to be carried out to be buried.*"

While I fully concur with you in what you say of Mr. Tappan's benevolence—for it was always coextensive with his ability—yet I feel compelled to say, that in rendering a just tribute to him, you omit an act of justice to another distinguished individual whose course of life you, in common with myself, disapproved, in some important particulars, who, nevertheless, possessed and exhibited some noble traits of character; and I have no doubt that you were always as now, ready ingenuously to accord to him the full measure of credit for good intentions and acts. I allude to Henry Clay.

During your forty-nine days of imprisonment in Baltimore, in 1830, John G. Whittier—who at that time was a friend of Henry Clay—wrote to Mr. Clay, at his home in Lexington, Ky., requesting him to use his influence to secure your liberation. Shortly after, Whittier received a letter from Mr. Clay, in which he said that he had, on the receipt of Whittier's letter, immediately written to a friend in Baltimore, *directing him to pay the fine and costs, and liberate Mr. Garrison;* but his friend had just written to him that before the letter of Mr. Clay had reached him, another person had already accomplished the purpose which he had intended himself. The letter of Mr. Clay contained the first information that we received of your liberation. That letter of Mr. Clay to our friend Whittier *I saw and read.*

Very cordially yours, A. W. THAYER.

P. S. In my files of the *Essex Gazette*—Dec. 1833—I find the "Declaration of Sentiments," published at length, including all the names of its signers.

Also, in my paper of May 29, 1830, is a complimentary article, by Whittier, and June 5th, 1830, another by Wm. S. Allen of the Newburyport *Herald*—and I know not how many others there may be scattered through the nine or ten volumes, while I was editor of the Haverhill paper. A. W. T.

☞ Will our esteemed friend, J. G. Whittier, allow us to hear from him on this subject? Has he the letter from Henry Clay in his possession alluded to by Mr. Thayer? Mr. Thayer did good service to the Anti-Slavery cause in its early days of fiery trial as editor of the *Essex Gazette*, and may well be proud of it.—*Ed. Lib.*

[The editor of THE STANDARD, while preparing the sketch of Mr. Garrison's life for *The New American Cyclopedia*, addressed Mr. Whittier for information on the point above referred to, and learned that he (Mr. W.) had not been able to find Mr. Clay's letter, though he remembered it well. He was not positive whether Mr. Clay actually gave directions for the payment of Mr. Garrison's fine, or only took certain preliminary steps with that purpose in view. Mr. Thayer's clear recollection is quite sufficient, it seems to us, to remove all doubts on the subject.]

HOUSES FOR FREEDMEN.—On our office-table stands a little log-cabin in miniature (which any friend is welcome to call and see), being a fac-simile of Gen. Mitchel's design for the houses of the South Carolina freedmen. Built after this model, a house, or rather a cabin, will be 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, with one story and attic, roof double-pitched and covered with thatch or slabs, and chimney running up outside the gable—the whole tenement consisting of logs and rough boards, with lime and clay for plastering—and the whole cost in money being only twenty dollars, spent mainly for nails, glass and floor-boards. This is cheaper house-building than can be done in New York and Brooklyn just now! The black men cut down trees and frame these dwellings with great spirit and success—showing that however much zeal a slave may exhibit in working for his master, he exhibits still more in working for himself. Several hundred such houses have been built by the Port Royal negroes since the humane advent of the Union army, by which the sword, instead of the whip, became the overseer of the cotton-plantations. With this picturesque house, and the President's proclamation as a title to it, a Port Royal slave becomes the lord of his own castle, whose threshold no other master may cross. And when he learns to read, he may read what Lord Chatham said: "The rains may beat upon it; the winds may whistle through it; the storms may enter it; but the King of England cannot enter it."—*Independent.*

GARIBALDI AND VICTOR HUGO.

TO VICTOR HUGO.

CAPRERA, Nov. 25, 1863.

DEAR VICTOR HUGO: I was certain of your assistance, and you must be certain of my gratitude. What you say is true; and I wish I had the million of hearts which would make the million of muskets unnecessary. I would have the universal concord which would render war needless. I, like you, await with confidence the awakening of the peoples; but to realize truth without suffering, and to follow the triumphant road of justice without watering it with tears, this is the idea that has thus far in vain been sought. It is for you who are the light-bearer to point out a less painful way, and for us to follow you. Your friend for life, GARIBALDI.

VICTOR HUGO, Guernsey.

TO GENERAL GARIBALDI, CAPRERA.

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, Dec. 20, 1863.

DEAR GARIBALDI: We both of us have faith, and our faith is the same. The awakening of the nations is inevitable. For myself I have a deep conviction that when the time is come but little blood will be shed. The Europe of the peoples *fara da se.* Even the revolutions the most fortunate and the most necessary have their responsibilities, and you, like myself, are of those who dread for them the enormous weight of a drop of blood unnecessarily shed. Let us have no blood at all; that is the ideal: and why not the ideal? When the ideal is reached by men, and you yourself suffice to prove it, why may it not be attained by things? The level of hatreds sinks in proportion as the level of hearts is elevated. Let us then all endeavor to elevate them. Deliverance by mind—revolution by civilization—this is our object—yours as well as mine. And when we must fight the last battle we may be assured that it will be beautiful, generous, and great; it will be as beneficent as any battle can be. The problem is, in some sort, solved by your presence. You are the hero of peace traversing the path of war. You are the right-eous sword.

Dear friend, I press your illustrious hand.

VICTOR HUGO.

—*Guernsey Star.*

GARIBALDI'S RESIGNATION.

The Italia of Turin publishes the following letter from Garibaldi to the President of the Chamber of Deputies:

CAPRERA, Dec. 21, 1863.

Mons. and Very Hon. President of the Chamber of Deputies, Turin:

For reasons which you will learn by the inclosed letter, addressed to my constituents at Naples, I have believed it right to resign my post as Deputy in this Parliament. In the conviction that the Chamber will accept my resignation without delay, I have the honor to declare myself, with respect, Mons. and Very Honorable President, yours, G. GARIBALDI.

The letter addressed to the electors of Naples, referred to above, is as follows:

CAPRERA, Monday, Dec. 21.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS AT NAPLES: When I saw 229 deputies of the Italian Parliament confirm by their vote the sale of Italian soil, I had the presentiment that I should not long remain in the assembly of those men who blindly tore asunder the limbs of the country which they were called to reconstitute. However, the counsels of friends, the hope of reparatory events, and an unshaken sentiment of devotion toward my constituents, kept me at the post. But now, when I see succeeding to the sale of Nice the shame of Sicily, which I should be proud to call my second country by adoption, I feel myself, electors, compelled to restore to you a commission which enchains my conscience, and makes me indirectly the accomplice of the faults of others. It is not only the affection which I owe to Sicily, the courageous initiator of so many revolutions, but the thought that they have wounded in her the right and the honor in compromising the safety of all Italy, which has led me to take this resolution. There is, however, nothing in this which will prevent me from finding myself with the people in arms on the road to Rome and Venice. Adieu. Yours, GARIBALDI.

A JUBILEE FOR THE FREEDMEN.

Correspondence of The Congregationalist.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 2, 1864.

YESTERDAY was a high day for the colored people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. One who was not present to witness the spectacle, will find it difficult to imagine its character, or importance.

Though the day was quite unpropitious, it did not seem to dampen or chill the enthusiasm of the thousands who flocked to the Fair grounds just north of the city. The enjoyment of the day, so far as the colored people were concerned, seemed to be full to overflowing. Nor need it *surprise* one, when told that it was the second anniversary of the Freedom of the slaves of the United States.

The military parade was unusually brilliant and imposing. Gen. Wild's entire brigade of five regiments not only formed a very attractive feature of the day, but there were present, in full uniform, six Generals, with their staffs, viz., Butler, Barnes, Getty, Hickman, Ledlie, and Wild. There must have been in the crowd at least ten thousand persons, including the brigade of Gen. Wild. But excepting the Generals and their aids, and a small sprinkling of soldiers, there was hardly a white man to be seen. For the most part, the white population of Norfolk was out of sight, chewing the cud of its discontent and wrath in secret.

One year ago had the gravest and wisest men among us predicted that the display of yesterday would at that time be witnessed in Norfolk, he would not have been deemed merely rash, but mad, so much has the reality outrun our anticipation. The men who, a year since, cowered and trembled beneath the lash, now domineered in the halls of the tyrants, in the uniform of United States soldiers—now proudly grasped the war weapon, and their masters trembled in turn. The world moves faster than we had supposed, and has shot far ahead of our lagging faith.

* * * * * *

When I look back over the two years that I have spent in the army, chiefly in North Carolina, I am amazed at the progress of right sentiment and right action in regard to arming the slave. In the early part of those days, the sentiment was all but universal against using the black man as a soldier. Officers and privates scorned the idea of being put on a level with "niggers." Only a few dared to advocate the now accepted policy of the government, and they were looked upon as a set of hot-headed, unwise, and impracticable fellows, who could be safely trusted with nothing. Now, however, the minority is on the other side.

The first negro that I ever saw armed was at Washington, N. C., during the siege of that town by the rebels in April last. That was the crisis and the solution of the question in that department. The conversion of the army there to the negro, as a man of war, was as sudden, as, to some of us, it was amusing. The first of January, in coming time, shall rank with the Fourth of July, and the Proclamation of Freedom with the Declaration of Independence. I hardly know which will confer the most lasting glory on its author. Both are sure of immortality.

C. L. W.

PARENTAGE OF TALENTED PERSONS.—Although Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, the princess of painters, may be the daughter of an artist, Turner was the son of a barber; Albert Durer, of a goldsmith; Gainsborough, of a clothier; Barry and Romney, of builders; Sir Joshua Reynolds, of a clergyman. There is scarcely a trade or profession but can boast of being the cradle of men of unusual mental attainments; and in some instances the same branch of industry can point to various sons who have excelled in most opposite pursuits. Gardeners can point to the Tradescants of one century, and Allen Cunningham of the next. Butchers may urge that the materialism of their calling has not precluded them from rearing sons of the most imaginative intellects, such as Akenside, Defoe, and Kirk White; or of the most consummate political ability, as in the example of Thomas Wolsey. It is deemed likely, too, that the father of Shakspeare turned butcher when his fortune changed. Doctor Isaac Watts and Chatterton were the sons of schoolmasters. Booksellers will rejoice over Dr. Johnson, watchmakers over John James Rousseau, shoemakers over Hans Christian Andersen, than whom no one has written more graceful fairy tales for children; hatters will deem their annals relieved by the name of W. Collins, poet; chandlers by that of Benjamin Franklin; distillers will think of Wilkes; drapers of Isaac Barrow, the mathematician and instructor of Newton, and of Alexander Pope; jewellers of Francis Grose, and the antiquary, Sir Samuel Romilly, and others. The Church has been most prolific of gifted sons.—*Builder.*

"EXPRESSIVE SILENCE."

SACRED silence! All thy power
Have we ever known?
No! We lavish upon *language*
Praise that is thy own.

Thought is silent, in its dwelling,
Deep within the breast;
Speech is but the outward clothing
In which thought is drest.

Speech is but the upper current
Of a deep, deep sea;
Far below, in sacred silence,
Must the treasures be.

Calmness, coolness, dwell with silence;
Silent falls the dew;
Silent roll the stars above us,
In the unfathomed blue.

Silent worship! 'tis not merely
Found by sitting still;
This is but the outward symbol
Of the silent will.

Silent waiting! not the body,
But the soul, that stands
With bowed head and ear attentive,
For its Lord's commands.

Silent suffering! loud lamenting
Never had thy power.
Silent sympathy! no other
Fits the darkest hour.

Silent gratitude! when language
Vainly strives to tell
All her sense of good accepted,
Silence speaks it well.

Mute submission! meekly bowing
'Neath the Eternal's will;
"Dumb because my Father did it,"
Is its language still.

Silent joy! to give it utterance
Music has no tone,
When 'tis deepest, purest, holiest,
It is all our own.

What can still the voice of slander
Like the mute reply?
Love to slanderer and slandered,
Speaking in the eye.

Is the spirit moved to anger
By another's speech?
Silent mastery of passion
Best his heart will reach.

Silent vigils, silent prayers,
Oh how they ascend
From the sad and anxious watchers
By the couch they tend;

And like vapor heavenward tending,
They will fall in showers,
Making parched and barren deserts
Cheerful with Spring flowers.

Mingling with the crowd around us,
As we pass them by
We can give but friendly greeting,
Or the kind reply.

But the hand in hand companions,
Journeying side by side,
Toward the one Eternal city,
Loving, true, and tried;

Why should these be ever feeding
Upon words alone,
When the heart's most precious feeling
Is to each unknown?

Ah! how many social gatherings,
Were we simply true,
Would enrich and bless our spirits
More than now they do?

Thought and speech would flow together;
And when these were not,
Silence, like the heavenly manna,
Feeds again the thought.

We should often find at parting
That a heavenly guest,
Known by breaking bread among us,
Had our gathering blest.

—*Friends' Intelligencer.*

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON AND JUDGE LYNCH

To the Editor of The "Dial."

SIR: As George Thompson, Esq., is again about to visit the United States, it is interesting to note the change in public sentiment that has taken place in the Northern States since the termination of the powers of the Southern oligarchy. When Mr. Thompson visited the Northern States a few years ago, I chanced to be in the country, and was a witness to the insult heaped upon the eloquent advocate of the poor slave by Southern slaveholders and their minions in the North. The following placard was posted upon the public buildings in New York, and as it marks in rather a significant manner the amiable spirit of the Southern chivalry, it may not be without interest to your readers at the present time:

"To the people of the City and County of New York, greeting—Know ye that information hath this day reached me that George Thompson, the Envoy Extraorninary and Minister Plenipotentiary, duly sent out by the old women of Scotland, to lecture the Americans on the subject of slavery, is now in this city, at the house of Lewis Tappan, 40 Rose street, and about to lecture in this city; I therefore command you, my trusty and well beloved, that you take his body forthwith, and bring him before me at the Merchants' Exchange, in said city, to be dealt with according to my code of laws. JUDGE LYNCH."

What a different reception now awaits Mr. Thompson since these despots of the lash and of the halter have been hurled from power! A. BARRISTER.

Temple, London, Dec. 30.

THE FRUITS OF FREE LABOR.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Dec. 28, 1863.

ALPHEUS HARDY, Treasurer—*Dear Sir:* Enclosed please find my draft for one hundred dollars for the relief of the families of freedmen, in response to your circular. Please state to your committee and to any other gentlemen interested in the question of free labor, that I have disbursed the sum of $200,000 during the past nine months among the freedmen here, in the shape of wages, well earned, besides which they have now on hand ample provision to feed their families for twelve months to come, the fruit of their own toil.

I employ about 500 laborers—women and children mostly, having a population of 950 on my lands. They have raised for me 73,000 lbs. of clean Sea Island cotton this year, worth 50*d.* sterling in Liverpool, beside their own provision crops, above referred to. This has been done within hearing of Gen. Gilmore's big guns on Morris Island, surrounded by camps, with no civil law, and without the help of the able-bodied men, who were all pressed into the military service, leaving the plantations with none but old men, women and children. I have no paupers, all the old and infirm being fed and clothed by their friends and children.

I mention these things to show how easy it is to render the negroes a self-supporting and wealth-producing class, with proper management; and I, at the same time, fully appreciate the duty imposed upon us as a nation, to extend the area of charity where the unsettled state of the country renders industry impossible until time is given to reorganize and force to protect it. We are more fortunately situated than the people of the Mississippi valley, and have got the start of them.

Respectfully yours, E. S. PHILBRICK.

—*Boston Transcript.*

THE CREED POWER.—There is nothing imaginary in the statement that the creed power is beginning to prohibit the Bible as really as Rome did, though in a subtler way. During the whole course of seven years' study, the Protestant candidate for the ministry sees before him an unauthorized statement, spiked down and stereotyped, of what he must find in the Bible, or be martyred. And does any one acquainted with human nature need to be told that he studies under a tremendous pressure of motive? Is that freedom of opinion—the liberty wherewith Christ maketh free? Rome could have given that. Every one of her clergy might have studied the Bible to find the Pontifical creed, on pain of death. Was that liberty? Hence I say that liberty of opinion in our theological seminaries is a mere form, to say nothing of the thumb-screw of criticism, by which every original mind is tortured into negative propriety. The whole boasted liberty of the study consists in a choice of chains—a choice of handcuffs—whether he will wear the Presbyterian handcuffs, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, or other evangelical handcuffs. Hence it has now come to pass, that the ministry themselves dare not study the Bible. Large portions thereof are seldom touched. It lies useless lumber; or if they do study and search, they cannot show people what they find there. There is something criminal in saying anything new. It is shocking to utter words that have not the mould of age upon them.—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

AMERICAN GENIUS.—A genius in New Bedford is fitting up a steamer for the purpose of towing icebergs to India, where they sell for six cents a pound. Another proposes to do still better—to fit a screw in the iceberg itself, and thus avoid the expense of shipbuilding. Cute chaps, both of 'em.

SPECIE *v.* SPECIES.—Sidney Smith, preaching a charity sermon on a certain time, frequently said that, "of all nations, Englishmen are most distinguished for generosity and the love of their species." The collection being inferior to his expectations, he said that "he had made a great mistake, and that he should have said that they are distinguished for the love of their *specie.*"

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